

THE
DEAF
American

The DA Interview:

MRS. LEE KATZ, President
International Association
Of Parents of the Deaf

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

December
1972

75c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

Letters to the Editor

From time to time, we are asked about THE DEAF AMERICAN'S policy about printing Letters to the Editor. The policy is simple:

Letters must be signed. If requested, and if circumstances warrant, the name of a writer may be omitted.

Letters should be in good taste—avoiding personal invective and possibly libelous statements. They should not lead to a running feud.

Letters should be brief and to the point. It is often unfair, both to the writer and to the Editor, to condense letters or to omit parts of them.

Letters should be as timely as possible. If comment is being made regarding something in THE DEAF AMERICAN, responses should come within two or three months.

Space limitations often result in failure of letters to get into print promptly. Sometimes those dealing with a given topic are held back until others can be printed at the same time.

Some subjects result in numerous letters. Interpreting vs. captioning on television is a case in point.

The Editor of THE DEAF AMERICAN—like any other editor—receives many letters not meant for publication. Some are critical; some have excellent suggestions. Some of them have kind words, too. Like nearly everybody, we like to get letters!

Publications and the Battle for Survival

As we type this, newspaper stories state that LIFE magazine is ceasing publication at the end of this month, another victim of skyrocketing costs. Not long before LOOK magazine had been driven to the wall. (Television is also blamed.)

At the crest of its popularity—and bulky issues—LIFE was something to behold. Nobody would have predicted its demise so soon.

Publications—except for those subsidized to some extent by organizations—are trapped in the jungle of ever-increasing costs and advertising, circulation and subscription rates. Increased circulation does not necessarily mean success, mainly because

advertising rates invariably must be increased to the extent that publications price themselves out of the market.

We have been asked several times lately why THE DEAF AMERICAN could not be split into two publications—one a professional or literary magazine and the other a “news” magazine. Many reasons are given for such a setup—most of them quite logical—in theory; however, two publications would not be practical. The professional or literary magazine would have more limited circulation and would have a different subscriber structure apart from the NAD—and related accounting and mailing problems. The cost would be accordingly high—perhaps \$10 to \$20 for four issues a year. Advertising would be almost nil due to the time element and the type of readership.

A “news” magazine would make necessary a full-time staff and a nationwide network of reporters of the most dependable sort. “News is news” for a limited time. The rush to get such material into print could be handled only by a printer geared for such an operation—and charging premium prices for such services. To provide truly nationwide coverage would be a nightmare with the relatively small deaf population considered. Circulation costs would increase. Advertising rates would have to go up and a full-time advertising staff provided—adding salaries and other expenses.

We could go on for pages and pages. We could come up with cost estimates. If LIFE and LOOK could not keep going with circulation in millions, what chances would a “news” publication for the deaf have even if circulation could be boosted to 50,000? Comment, anybody?

Single Copy Price Increased

Effective with this issue, a single copy of THE DEAF AMERICAN costs 75c. This is an increase of 25c over the 50c rate which has been in effect since the magazine was revived by the NAD back in 1948. We could not continue to sell single copies for 50c with the envelope and postage for a single magazine running to nearly 20c.

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf
EDITORIAL OFFICE
5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Printed by Noblesville Daily Ledger
Noblesville, Indiana

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 25, No. 4 December, 1972

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THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint July-August issue. Office of publication: 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Indiana, and other points of entry. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year \$5.00; other countries, 1 year, \$6.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address should reach the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication.

The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply indorsement.

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DECEMBER, 1972

Dauntless Angela Rides Through The Grand Canyon

By ANGELA WATSON

(As told to Toivo Lindholm, who collaborated with her on this article)

At Easter time 1970, Angela Watson, now retired from counseling at the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, joined a group of some 30 people at Lee's Ferry, Arizona, rode the turbulent Colorado River down through the Grand Canyon to Lake Mead, above Boulder Dam, and capped a long-dreamed of accomplishment. For 10 days she went through rapids that at times dropped as far down as 15 feet, endured dousings and knocking about in her raft. What impelled Angela to dare the perilous experience? Her story:

This really began around 1927 when the Federal government engineers were building a bridge to span the canyon some 16 miles down Lee's Ferry, and above the National Grand Canyon Park to the northeast. My father, David Watson, Sr., who lost his own ice packing business in Miami, Arizona, because of the Great Depression and the coming of the refrigerators, joined the crew doing the building of the bridge. He later told his children, David, Jr., Prince, Edna (Smith), Babette (Krayeski) and me, glowing tales of the time. What fascinated us was his description of sunsets and sunrises, their kaleidoscopic or rainbow colors, as seen from the plateau above the gorge, and the display of light on the great walls of the chasm. The building of the bridge (Navajo Bridge) attracted the Navajo and other area Indians who were curious to see the white man's "leaping" over the abyss. Father, himself deaf, could talk with them in signs, and could interpret between them and the rest of the crew, to the delight and benefit of both sides. One of the engineers later told my sister Edna he was

glad to have Father on the crew; Father was a good morale booster.

Father told of seeing a wagonload of dead deer dumped into the gorge. What a gruesome sight to see corpses tumbling down the cliff to the canyon floor over 450 feet down at the spot! The men told Father it was because of a killing disease then rampant among the deer in the area.

Once Father's boss was to go away. He wanted a belt or a pair of moccasins made for him from deerhide by one of the Indians. Father was called on to interpret, and got the message across—one sign that only a tanner understood called for a certain fluid from deer brain for proper tanning of a hide for the purpose. Something that I don't understand. Father was a leatherman by trade.

In 1929, the engineers and crew celebrated the bridging of the chasm. The meeting of the parts of the span in the center was perfect, right within inches to the point. In 1936, I crossed the bridge and marveled at the ingenuity of man to achieve the feat. In constructing a bridge 834 feet long and 467 feet above the swirling river, half the crew worked on the north rim and half on the south rim, the abutments stretching out and meeting in the middle and locking together to form the span. I was on my way from my home in Arizona to Utah for a state convention of the deaf. I camped on the north side of the canyon. I also realized that I had never expected to cross the bridge Father helped to build. Now an idea of my going under the bridge was germinating in my head.

Prior to Easter in 1970, I decided to take a raft ride in the Grand Canyon in spite of the cold and the wet. There was the risk of being dumped overboard, my float capsizing. If others could do it, why not I? It was a challenge! I felt my father's spirit beckoning. So I wrote and received an invitation to join an expedition by Georgie White. It was during a spring week holiday at the Berkeley school, and I received leave from the school for some extra days off to take in the more than ten days' river trip.

To quote from the May 1969 **National Geographic's** "Grand Canyon, museum of the ages: "To look into the Grand Canyon is to peer over the brink of eternity. Far, far down in the Inner Gorge rise dark walls containing igneous rock beneath sediment deposited as long as two billion years ago by grid-laden winds and long-forgotten seas . . ." This article goes on to describe more titanic geographic convulsions and millions of years of leveling of mountains by weather and running waters to form plains, and going under seas to gather miles deep of sediments, emerging finally to high lands. Then a tiny creek was born that grew and grew to form the present Colorado River that scratched into the plain to form the great canyon.

The Grand Canyon proper is approximately 217 miles in length, 4 to 18 miles in width, in one place more than a mile in depth. The north rim is 1200 feet higher in elevation than the south rim. Both rims afford excellent views of the multi-colored rock formations in the abyss. The walls and formations of the canyon, composed of many different kinds of rocks, are remarkable for their variety of hues. Within the canyon spreads a panorama of valleys and peaks, craggy cliffs, mesas, buttes, terraces and amphitheaters. All this—mountains in reverse. While mountains rise to great heights, great canyons descend to great depths. All this canyon in an area of 196,051 acres, or 1008 square miles, 5000 to 9000 feet above sea level. So says the New Funk, Wagnalls Encyclopedia (1952).

Apparently the first white man to have seen the Grand Canyon was the Spaniard, Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, on an exploratory trip westward from what now is New Mexico, in 1540. Beginning about 1850, a series of expeditions commanded by officers of the U.S. Army surveyed the canyon and the surrounding area. The first passage of the canyon was accomplished in 1869 by Major John Wesley Powell and five companions, who made the difficult passage through the length of the gorge in towboats.



Angela Watson posed with Georgie White—marvelous person, pilot and owner of the pontoon which travels through the Grand Canyon. Neoprene bags are used to hold personal possessions and food during the voyage.



MAP OF GRAND CANYON AND LOCALE—The shaded portion indicates the National Grand Canyon Park proper under U. S. Ranger surveillance. Trail with arrows indicates the route of the expedition. Lee's Ferry is shown at the northeast corner of the map, beginning of the trip and entrance into the park, with the Navajo Bridge nearby. Temple Bar, Lake Mead, is southwest terminus.

(Did Angela in her long, jolting, wet journey down into the abyss visualize that she was rubbing noses with the ghosts of the denizens of the Permian, Mississippi, Devonian, Cambrian periods, a couple hundred million to two billion years ago? Did she realize she was going the times figuratively of the monster dinosaur and tyrannosaurus and their contemporaries? Did she realize she was witnessing, in a sense, the earthly convulsions and the spouting fires of the volcanoes, the time-leveling by weather and running water of mountains into plains, etc. Not to mention the enormous variety of floras and faunas that encompassed the billions of years ago. That's what she'd have read in the rock strata of the canyon walls, if she were a geologist. She read about the subject matter in the May 1969 **National Geographic Magazine**. The immensity of the subject bewildered her, and fascinated her, she admitted.

(If you get giddy trying to visualize things of the long gone past, here's something for the levity of the spirit.

(Some years ago, a story going the rounds was that a duffer playing golf took many a whack at the ball and scooped up so much of the earth that he ruined the golf course and created the Grand Canyon. A different story circulated at the same time was that a Scotsman lost a dime, and scratched and hoed around looking for it, eventually ruining the terrace, resulting in the canyon. Where'd all the dirt go, you may well ask! Beyond the present Lake Mead to the south and west are mountains, called God's dump, of unproductive matter. Could be the golfer's or Scotsman's dirt from the canyon. As to the appellation, God's dump, the inference is that God created the earth and firmament and all the living creatures. Then He swept up the shavings, leavings, etc., and dumped them there.)

Well, I, Angela, received instructions and directions, arrived at Lee's Ferry on the appointed day and time. All was hustle and bustle, waterproof clothing and sleeping bags checked, minimum weight of effects allowed. And secured in watertight neoprene bags. Life jackets were provided. Seats in the pontoons allotted. Pontoon was 35 feet long, 25 wide, capable of carrying 20 tons weight in passengers and gear and two motors for propeller use, mostly in quiet waters.

Georgie White, "Woman of the Rivers," started the motors and all was excitement. We left at two in the afternoon. Within two hours we were caught and baptized in our first shower of heavy spray as we reached the first series of rapids. Already we were soaking wet, and feared we'd catch our death of cold. Late in the afternoon we beached up (thank God there were beaches on which we could

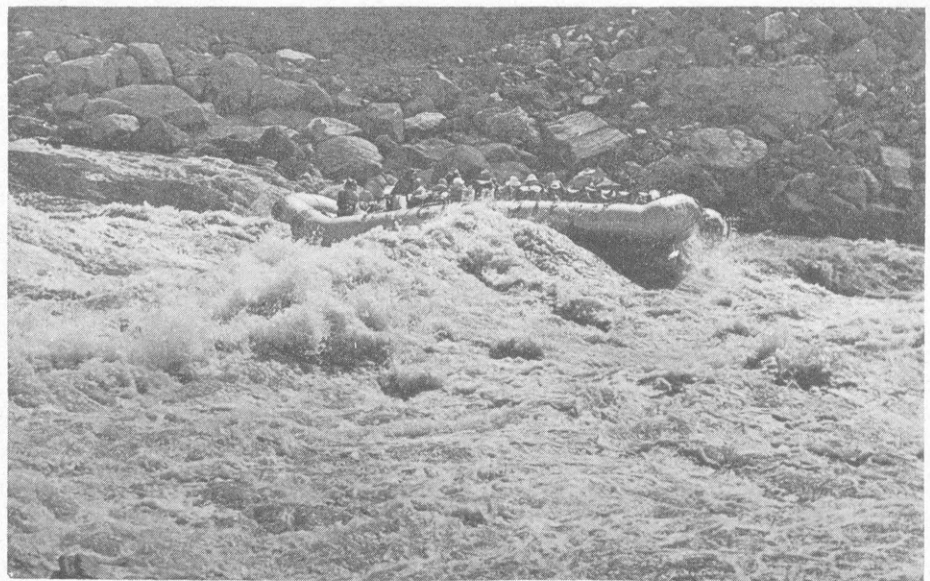
get off), and built a fire (yes, plenty of dry driftwood up shore) to dry our clothes. All scattered to find places to rest for the night. Another woman and I found a dandy place under a huge boulder away from the eternal wind. For toilets, the womenfolk looked for places behind bushes upstream. The men did likewise downstream. Today because of increased river traffic and abuse of privileges, each person must have toilet bags for the purpose—required by park rangers. There are now some 10 expedition-promoting agencies, and they each carry out some 15 expeditions per year, so naturally there is some pollution done even there, such as beer cans, broken glass bottles, etc. So stringent measures are called for.

Now, let us not forget one personal objective I came to accomplish. I had gone under the aforementioned Father's bridge my first day of the ride. I thrilled to the thought. The first day's experience dampened the excitement but slightly. The bridge so high and majestic-looking to me.

Before supper we gathered around a fire and had a drink of blackberry liqueur in coffee, hosted by our guide, Georgie White. We chattered around the fire, my pad and pencil being my ears and mouthpiece. After the drinks we had a supper of meatballs, mashed potatoes, vegetables, coffee (we had two experienced boatmen as the crew who also attended to the grub.)

That night, and for other nights of the voyage, until I fell asleep, I liked to watch the changing of colors of the canyon walls, lighted up by the moon and varied by the moving clouds, when there were clouds. Daytime had its panorama of rock strata colors, the walls rising ever higher, looking awesome and formidable (remember we were about a mile below the rims of the gorge). None of us seemed bothered with claustrophobia because of those great walls.

Sleep was no problem. We were tired after the hectic, emotional day. Morning



PONTOON TRANSPORT—Angela Watson rode in this marvelous pontoon that carried her and the party over the long rapids beautifully and safely on a 10-day trip through the Grand Canyon.

found the camp astir. For breakfast we had dry cereal, skim milk, coffee—buffet service. For mid-morning, in a shivering state, we were thankful for two hard-boiled eggs each. For lunch we gathered around plastic bassinets for sandwiches of several kinds of sliced meats, cheeses, jams, etc. There were some variations in our daily meals, also soups.

For supper: Generally soup, string beans, one egg, coffee.

Needed in emergencies and for food supplies was a helicopter service. Also third day out, arriving at a place called Phantom Ranch, passengers might trade places with those on burros going back to the top, to the plateau. Almost all of us elected to stick the river journey out.

We had been told we could bring along our own "firewater," but in plastic bottles—not in glass bottles. So I had bought Canadian Club whisky, found a plastic shampoo bottle, cleaned it thoroughly and poured my whisky into it. I went to contribute my share of hard liquor to the common use, but seeing others with better containers, I felt ashamed and hid my bottle in my clothes bag, and on the voyage took sips out of my bottle at night. Perhaps my drinks contributed to my not catching cold at all, despite all the ducking and dousing into the river.

The rides were sometimes rough, sometimes smooth. On the smooth rides one could watch the changing scenery, perhaps the most beautiful in the world. Maybe one would spot wild burros and see herons. Perhaps other birds and animals. Perhaps an occasional Indian (Hopi, Navajo or Havaspu in civilian dress). Stopovers entailed pauses three times a day to dry our clothes, "happy hour" of drinks; in effect to bolster our courage for new adventures. Also to see Indian ruins. Evening entertainment—guitar or tapes or group singing or storytelling.

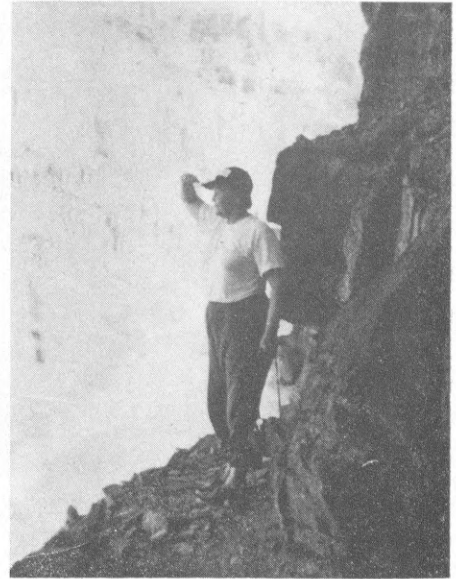
As stated before, we experienced tur-

moil on the rapids and the splash of water on us. We got soaking wet even though we were well covered. At times we had the sensation of sitting in bowls of cold, cold water. It was most difficult to avoid wetting films in our cameras, even though covered in plastic bags; however, some passengers were lucky to come through with good colored pictures.

The rides over rapids and small falls were exciting and at times terrifying—even dangerous but for the presence of Georgie White and her two experienced rivermen, who steered the craft deftly. Still, for all their skill, we got wringing wet—frequently. Once one of the pontoons, by the force of the water, stood perpendicular on its side against the canyon wall for a moment, and as suddenly righted itself. Another time, our raft going over a submerged rock, was torn where I was sitting, and teetered a moment. I was in a precarious position in all the wild melee of the water until one of the rivermen came over to cut a rope that held our raft to the rock, and then we rode free. One of the air compartments of the pontoon also was ripped and deflated. At the next beaching the "balloon" was fixed and inflated. No danger there to anybody because the pontoon had several separate sections or compartments of air. If one section is deflated, the other compartments keep the pontoon afloat.

Thanks to Georgie White and her crew of experts and her 20 years of study and experience, backbreaking portage was done away with. Traps in rapids and eddies were circumvented. Better channels, right, left or center were found, etc.

Third day of the odyssey—at one place we had a few hours' break and decided to inspect some ruins some 800 feet above us. To reach the place we had to climb and crawl on all fours almost straight up, along a path up to an ancient Indian ruins. Geologists figured that some 800



RIVER RAT—Angela Watson stands on a narrow ledge near ancient Indian ruins looking 800 feet down after having been dunked in the river with others in an initiation into the Order of the River Rats. Clothes dried fast in the dry air of the Canyon.

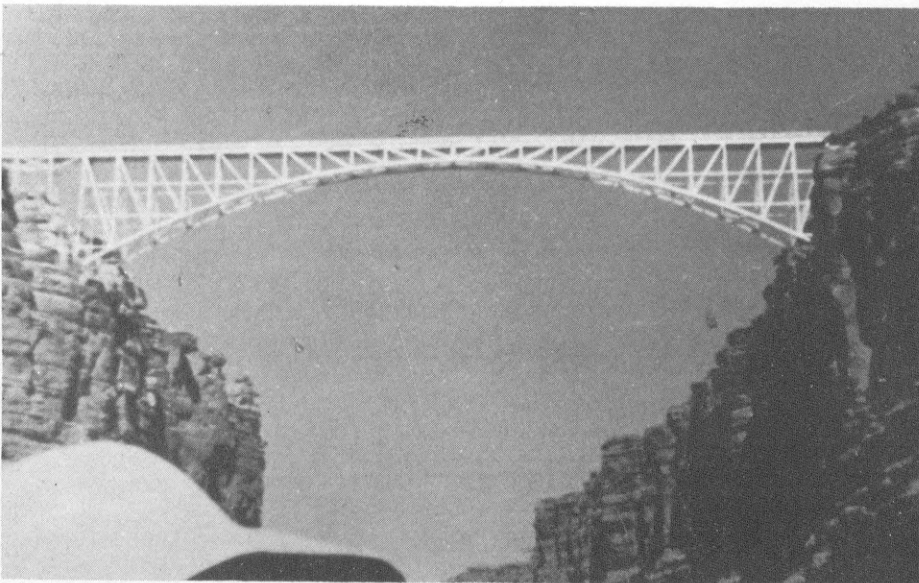
years ago when the river was flowing just a few feet below the level of the ruins, the Indians by boat used the excavated space for food storage, so said our guides who led us up the tortuous path.

This same day I was inducted into the Order of River Rats. I was caught unawares and pushed into the river, clothes and all. So were others initiated in this fashion. In the dunking I lost my eyeglasses to the Colorado River, so I thought. But a boy from Michigan dived again and again looking for my glasses. I didn't mind the loss in the joshing and merrymaking, so I tried to stop the boy. His perseverance paid off. He at last came up with my glasses. At the time I was more concerned with the figure I cut with wet clothes clinging to my body. And the men in our group were no different from the run of them above on the rims.

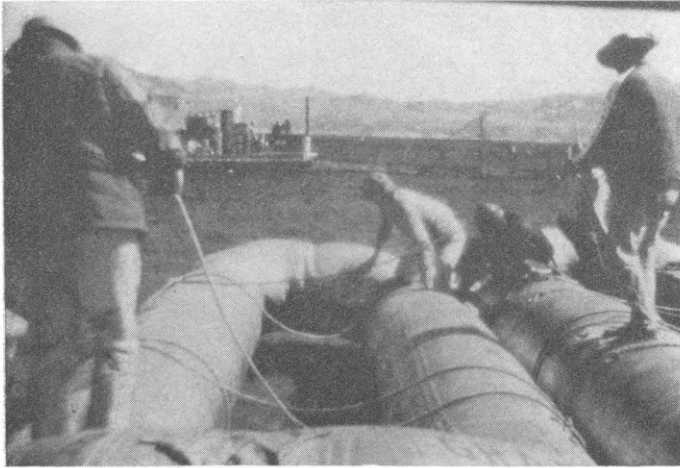
In the pad and pencil exchange with Georgie and others, I learned that people going on the Grand Canyon river expeditions come from all walks of life. All ages, 9 to even one 78, even one blind boy. Georgie White believed I was the first deaf person ever to go on one of her expeditions, in her 20 years of raft-riding.

My cheap cloth life jacket lost so much air I couldn't sleep very well on the rough earthly mattress, so that night—fifth night—I borrowed three life jackets from the pile (called for so Georgie White could inspect and check on them daily). A man from Long Beach remonstrated, and I had to return the three jackets to the pile. A little later I sneaked out again and borrowed two life jackets, and slept soundly. In the morning I returned them to the heap and escaped detection.

From the first day of wetting (don't misconstrue my meaning), I feared I'd catch cold. But at the end of the journey (10 days later) I had no cold. Perhaps



NAVAJO BRIDGE—During the Depression days, Angela Watson's father was one of the crew which built this bridge. He told exciting tales of beautiful scenery and his association with Indians (and communication with them through hand signs). Angela was inspired to drive over the bridge in 1938 and later to ride the rapids under it.



JOURNEY'S END—When the party arrived at the Lake Mead terminus of the pontoon trip down the Grand Canyon, they shared the chore of deflating the pontoons, untying ropes and rolling up the canvas.

because of open air and natural hardships my resistance to colds grew stronger.

In the pontoons there was change of seating every day so everybody had the same chance to the amount of drenching. But one boy clung to the wettest corner of the pontoon all through the tourney. As a result he was rewarded at the end of the trip with a Georgie White hardtop cap as the wettest River Rat.

Easter morning—sixth day—on rising we were called to coffee and breakfast as usual, before packing up to renew our journey. This particular morning, in view of Easter observance, we looked up over the immense towering walls, and drank to Easter. To think of all the worldly woes—war, smog, traffic snarls, family squabbles, etc., as compared to the quiet of the valley (of course, I could not hear the roar of the rapids near us), clean air in the chasm. One speaker, as my pad informed me, put it this way: "The other world puts on white gloves, attends church, while we in the chasm are witnessing God's great handiwork."

At the junction of two rivers where the Colorado and Little Colorado merged, Colorado's clean water met with Little Colorado's red silted water, turning the clean, clear running water into orange-colored muddy water. We were momentarily shocked when one of the men used dirty water to pour into a pail of powdered orange juice. We learned that silt in the water settled down quickly so our drinks were clean. At least it did not turn our stomach.

(As per suggestion of my guide, I took home a bottle of the muddy water and poured it into a jar. Into another jar I poured tap water, and left the two jars on a shelf untouched for one year. At the year's end, I found the silted water clean with the silt at the bottom. There was no smell there. The tap water on the other hand had a peculiar odor.)

At the end of the trip we all joined in deflating the beloved pontoons and rolled them up for a truck trip back to Lee's Ferry for another expedition for another group of people.

The odyssey ended at the Show Boat Casino at Las Vegas, in a festive mood. A dinner, speakers, singing, goodbyes, addresses exchanged, etc. What a transformation from disheveled, bedraggled looks to clean, ruddy-faced, civilized looks. Flash bulbs exploded and exchanged pictures ended the affair.

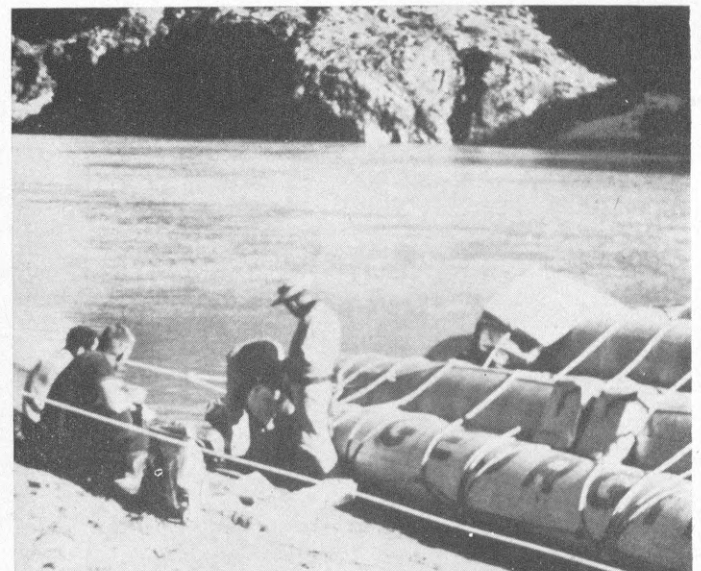
Hindsight: If I were to go again, I'd take better long pants, and a raincoat with hood attached.

Cost: \$300 Admission fee, food and bus trip from Las Vegas to Lee's Ferry and back; \$300 flight fees to and from Las Vegas, outfit, etc., to use on the river trip, photography, incidentals.

Total: \$600.

I am musing the possibility of undertaking an expedition of the first half of the Grand Canyon, from the Dinosaur National to Lee's Ferry, said to be rougher than the lower half.

There is an Order of River Rats meeting annually at Berkeley, with Georgie White as guest speaker who shows slides of the latest expedition.



DOWN THE GRAND CANYON—Left: One of the stopovers on a beach to dry clothes and eat lunch. The pontoon rides at anchor. Right: The pontoon was tied with ropes and anchored for the night.

Mrs. Lee Katz: President

International Association of Parents of the Deaf

Parents are playing an increasingly important role in the education and rehabilitation of deaf persons. Probably the single most effective spokesman for the "parent power" group is Mrs. Lee Katz.

Mother of an 18-year-old daughter, Laura, and a 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth—who is currently Miss Jr. NAD—Lee was for many years active in her

own local parent organization, the Montgomery County (Md.) Association for Language Handicapped Children. The MCALHC, which consists of parents supporting both oralism and total communication, performs valuable services helping parents of deaf children in Maryland become more familiar with the intricacies of deafness. Lee was at least partially responsible for the establishment of Mont-

gomery County's first total communication classes. She has served as administrative assistant at the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf and at the Center for Continuing Education at Gallaudet College.

I began by asking her about her experiences in discovering Liz's hearing loss.

BOWE: Mrs. Katz, many of the parents of deaf children I have known experienced difficult problems discovering the deafness in their child. They have told me of bewildering visits to "specialists," each of whom told them a different story, and the months of agonizing indecision regarding how they should handle their child.

KATZ: Unfortunately all that you have heard is so, Frank. It is the lucky parent who gets an immediate diagnosis of deafness. Usually what we are told is that we are over-protective, over-anxious, neurotic or to wait because "your child will grow out of it."

BOWE: Were you told that?

KATZ: In our own case I visited our pediatrician three times in three months with a fear that "something was wrong," or that "maybe Liz did not hear so well." Ultimately, through a series of examinations by different people she was diagnosed as: 1) having a neurotic mother, 2) deaf, 3) hard of hearing, 4) aphasic and then 5) deaf again. Compared to other parents with whom I have been in contact through the years, we got off easy.

BOWE: Compared to my parents too, yes, I think you did. Lee, how did you reach the decision to use a total communication approach at home with Elizabeth?

KATZ: That decision came slowly and painfully. And back when Liz was around three or four (she is 16 now), there was no such term as "total communication."

We began with fingerspelling because we simply could not accept the kind of communication we had with Liz as adequate. We were terribly frustrated—the whole family. We felt we were losing touch with our daughter as a human being. It took some time before we acquired the courage to add signs though. Remember that we had been told if Liz used signs she would drop her speech and lipreading. Little by little we gave in to our own "feel" for what was right—but it was going against all the authorities and so the process was laden with anxiety.

BOWE: You had a feeling, then, of "hazarding"?

KATZ: Part of our sense of what seemed right was that it might be possible to expose Liz to better English by supplementing our speech with fingerspelling and sign language. It works, Frank. Eventually all the things we'd hoped for evolved: Communication, better speech, better language and accelerated education. It took time, though.

BOWE: And you've found other parents who have been given the same kinds of advice . . . ?

KATZ: Parents are still being told to make a choice between rearing a child who will speak and lipread, or a child who will only communicate on his hands. No ands, ifs or buts—there's the choice—now you make it. And what hearing parent in his right mind would pick the child who could not speak and lipread? Parents are also advised at least to begin orally and if it doesn't work, signs can always be added. Trouble is, signs are rarely added until it's too late. By that I mean the child is often years behind academically, labeled a failure, without communication with his own family and

has suffered great psychological trauma. How do you ever make up for all of that? It is such a tragedy that parents continue to be confronted with this fallacious "choice." It is so terribly hard to understand the WHY of this advice.

BOWE: What was it specifically that decided you on the course you took?

KATZ: In great part we did what we did because I was forced to sit on the campus of Gallaudet College every day for three years while Liz was in class. I met all kinds of people. Some had great expertise in the field like faculty and visiting "dignitaries" and they were most always willing to talk and answer questions. I also kept meeting people who were deaf themselves and eventually got into similar discussions with them. They were, in many instances, living examples of the opposite of much of what had been told to us in the past. I can tell you it was a shock. For one thing so many of them were using their speech, lipreading and sign language at the same time. My information was that this just didn't happen—there was that "choice" you had to make. Deaf persons I met who had unintelligible speech seemed to come from both oral and non-oral backgrounds so I began to believe we could no longer accept any one path as guarantee of better speech and lipreading. These deaf people I saw every day seemed so relaxed signing. There was so much laughter, warmth, human exchange. There was humor!

I had been told "Don't let her associate with other deaf



"We were terribly frustrated—the whole family. We felt we were losing touch with our daughter as a human being."

people or she will begin acting deaf." I had accepted that advice. Suddenly, sitting on the campus of Gallaudet, it began to seem like a pretty sick objective to set for a child who was deaf.

Of all the decisions we ever made concerning Liz, turning to total communication is the one we are happiest about. We just wish we would have launched into it earlier.

BOWE: You experienced some difficulty getting similar communication for her in the public schools of Montgomery County, didn't you? Liz has told me a little about her problems there, but could you add to this?

KATZ: Montgomery County in the days Liz was a student there pretty much reflects many public day programs across the country. So let's not point a finger at Montgomery County, but rather talk generally.

These kinds of programs isolate themselves and build beautiful dreams about what might be done with a young child who is deaf. The trouble is the dreams have no connection with reality and often the program and staff doesn't either. They are often run by people who do not associate with persons who are deaf; either out of choice, because they cannot communicate with them, or because they actually have never met a deaf person other than the little children placed in their care. Often the people who run the program will not hire people who are deaf.

In effect they lock themselves into a philosophy of "deaf children are successful and happy when we've taught them to act like us—or at least pass themselves off as hearing children." The irony is that they never talk to their end-products—the grown child—the adult deaf person, to question the educational and psychological ramifications. These programs are often structured so that if the kids happen to be excellent lipreaders they can probably get an education. What's happening to them socially or emotionally is given precious little attention however. On the other hand, if there are kids in the program who are not good lipreaders they can spend years sitting in classes, pretending. (I think the staff has got to be doing some expansive pretending, too.) This latter group of children are the ones who eventually get labeled failures and are sent off to the state school. Remarkably, the day school doesn't feel terribly guilty about these children who don't make it in their program. Remarkably, too, the state schools don't make loud noises about what goes on in this regard. And who gets the dirty end of the stick? The child.

Liz attended a junior high school program for two years in the public system. It had a special program for hearing impaired children. We wanted her to have an interpreter in the regular classroom so that she could better understand what was said and have an opportunity to interact with the class. It is interesting that one of the reasons we were given for this not being possible was that "It might be offensive to some people."

Montgomery County, by the way, does have some classes in total communication now and, as you might have guessed, they were brought into existence by a group of parents.

BOWE: That leads us into "parent power," but let's get into that later. Are you and Liz more satisfied now that she is in MSSD?

KATZ: Liz loves the Model Secondary School for the Deaf. I think she has had a chance for special kinds of growth since she enrolled at MSSD . . . growth that might not have been possible in either a public school program or the traditional school for the deaf. The beauty of MSSD is that it is trying to be alive, innovative, connected to the world of today. Those are exactly the kinds of things I want for my child.

BOWE: What are some of her plans for the future?

KATZ: Right now Liz is talking about going into psychology or social work with the deaf. Of course, she has a lot of time before she needs to make a firm decision.

BOWE: Mrs. Katz, you have been a figure in the field of deafness for some time now. Was it Liz's deafness that led you into this field?



"For the first time parents are receiving a free flow of information entirely unavailable to them in the past."

KATZ: Yes of course—it was having a child born deaf which led me into this field. Before her birth nothing could have been more remote from my mind than the very word "deafness." And in the beginning years my involvement pertained specifically to her immediate needs. This is not the case anymore. I have stayed with it for reasons probably too innumerable and deep for me to put into words. But I do know that I feel fortunate. These are exciting, changing days in the field of deafness and my role in it has added a dimension to my own life.

BOWE: When we first met, I think you were with the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf. What are some of your fondest memories of your time with COSD?

KATZ: I had the privilege of being there from the day the first desk, first file cabinet and first letter arrived. There was always great excitement and challenge in seeing the Council concept take form. Also there was Merv Garretson for a boss and he is surely one of the most inspired leaders of our time.

BOWE: I remember in Little Rock when you gave an impressive talk after having been elected president of the CAID Parent Section. You mentioned several areas in which you hoped the section would grow. In the short time since, do you feel the group has made the important first steps which would lead to its becoming a viable force in the field?

KATZ: Indeed I do, Frank. For the first time parents are receiving a free flow of information entirely unavailable to them in the past. Also they are voicing their needs for reading materials and better vocational rehabilitation services through our organization; and the voice of our group is being responded to. We're proud of this accomplishment. We think we are being effective in bringing hearing parents and adult deaf persons together on both social and organizational levels. This is exceedingly important and has been entirely ignored in the past.

We have been welcomed on the scene by almost every organization and invited to speak all over the country. We have been encouraged to participate and become deeply involved in decision making bodies at national levels. Yes, we have certainly taken the first important steps and I have no doubt that we will continue to grow and to become even more effective.

BOWE: That brings us to parent power. What exactly is the role you see for the CAID Parent Section in the field of deafness? How can your group contribute?

KATZ: The Parent Section of the CAID (by the way, Frank, we are now the INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARENTS OF THE DEAF—IAPD) has a great contribution to make in the field of deafness. We are long overdue on the scene. Here are some of the ways we feel we can contribute: 1) parent education; 2) individual services to parents; 3) the role of catalyst in the delivery of services; 4) helping to put muscle in local organizations so that they can better facilitate, support and promote quality education and services; 5) upgrade the image of persons who are deaf; 6) helping adult persons who are deaf and parents who are hearing to get to know one another and 7) exercising our national voice.

BOWE: Lee, these are real needs. I've met instances of these needs everywhere I've traveled. For example, at the 1972 COSD Forum in Memphis, many parents complained that they felt "unwanted" at the schools. They stated that their advice was seldom solicited by the school personnel and if offered, usually ignored. How could parents make their views and wishes about education for their children known to the schools in such a way that these views would be given serious consideration. In other words, how do parents get more "power"?

KATZ: It's a valid complaint. It cannot be brushed aside because too many parents across the nation voice it again and again. However, I do see this era of schools knowing what is best and "just leave your child here and go home and don't make waves" as coming to an end. The new breed of parents are just not about to accept this attitude. They are asking questions, demanding reasonable answers, and they are determined to become involved in their child's lifestyle and education. This is their right.

The IAPD is certainly doing all that it can to discourage parents from accepting the attitude of their being unwanted—or from feeling threatened by systems which indicate that there is a waiting list and "perhaps your child should be placed elsewhere if you are not satisfied." We say that parents are consumers via their children and they must be heard and responded to. We say "make waves"—and if we—IAPD—can, we try to help individual parents or organizations

do so for good reasons, constructively, and in a way they can get the best results.

BOWE: What are some of the steps involved in such a "constructive" approach for a parent who has just discovered his child's deafness?

KATZ: The first thing might be to get together with other parents who have children who are deaf because hearing parents experience a feeling of aloneness and isolation. It is good to meet others who have been the route and to see that they are happy and have survived, and that they are deriving joy and pride from the accomplishments of their children. I think that getting together with adults who are deaf will give them the same sense of "everything is really going to be all right." From therein out they need information. They need to become aware of the disagreements within the field as well as the accepted facts about deafness. Parents need to bone up enough on what it's all about to be able to make judgments they feel are appropriate for their child. They need to START COMMUNICATING immediately.

BOWE: To that, I might add that a book you brought to my attention can help. Titled "How to Organize an Effective Parent Group and Move Bureaucracies," it's available for \$1.25 from: CO-ORDINATING COUNCIL FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, 407 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

Tell me, Lee, what do you see in the future as to the role of parents in education for deaf children?

KATZ: Parents will play a mighty role in the education of their children, and well they should. They have the most at stake. Also parents can move easily among professionals, legislators and everyday deaf persons so you see we are a natural for bringing together elements which have not related well to one another in the past. If we begin, in an organized fashion, to confront the needs on all these levels, we have the potential to move mountains. We have to strengthen the IAPD in order to do a better job of all this, and that is exactly what we're trying to do these days. We gain more and more of what you call "parent power" by becoming informed, mustering our own forces and seeking support and leadership from the deaf community. We are not an island to ourselves and do not want to be.

BOWE: Take that, John Donne! Thank you, Mrs. Katz.

KATZ: By the way, Frank, is your membership paid up? We need you.

NTID Names Additional Advisory Group Members

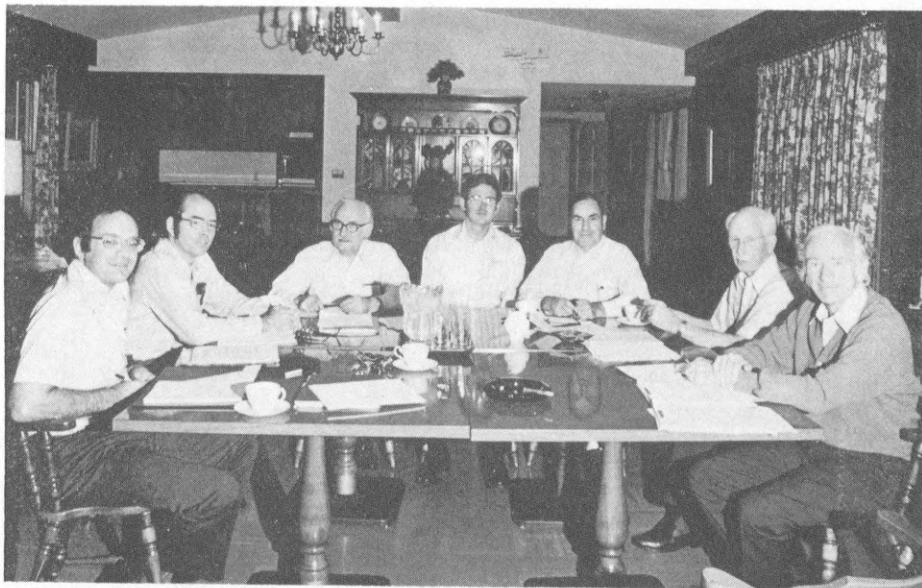
Four additional members of the National Advisory Group of the National Technical Institute for the Deaf were recently announced. They are:

Robert J. Behnke, vice president and treasurer of Skinner Corp. in Seattle, Wash., and former mayor and city councilman of Medina, Wash. Mr. Behnke has a deaf son.

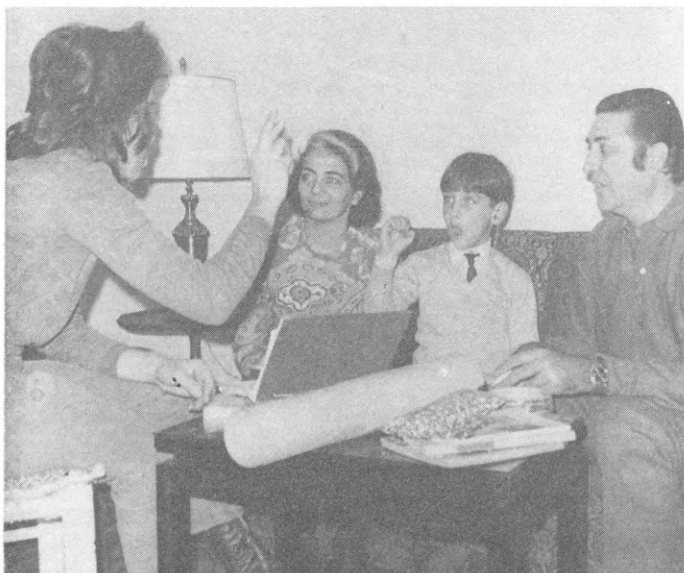
Maurice R. Forman, chairman of the board of B. Forman Co., who resides in Brighton, N. Y. Mr. Forman is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Rochester Technical Institute, of which NTID is a part.

Dr. June B. Miller, educational director of the L. B. Spake Hearing and Speech Department at the University of Kansas Medical Center, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Miller is a past president of the Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf.

Frank B. Sullivan, Grand President of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf and a resident of Chicago, Ill. Mr. Sullivan is also a member of the Gallaudet College Board of Directors.



COMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION OF TELETYPEWRITERS FOR THE DEAF, INC. (TDI) met in Indianapolis, September 23-24, 1972, to consider changes in policy and bylaws to render TDI a more responsive and effective organization serving the needs of deaf people who communicate with one another by telephone-teletypewriters. Some of the important changes recommended to the board of directors were: Enlargement of the present board from three to nine directors, selection of the directors will be selected by the members to serve three-year terms, the creation of various committees to handle specialized functions at TDI and the inclusion of TDI into COSD as an active member organization. Members of the committee, left to right: Joe Slnick, committee secretary, Los Angeles; Tom Rule, Boston; Latham Breunig, TDI president, Indianapolis; Paul Taylor, committee chairman, St. Louis; Jess M. Smith, TDI vice president, Indianapolis; Gordon Allen, Minneapolis; and Joe Dyer, New Jersey.



SOUTH AMERICA MISSION—Left: Iris Biafore de Rodriguez-Rivera gives private tutoring in total communication to Norbi Mangiacaballi as his parents watch. They are waiting for a model school to be established. Right: Frances Parsons (right) boards a home-bound plane with Donalds Ammons in Buenos Aires after accomplishing the mission of introducing total communication in South America.

A Year Later... And A Renewed Plea

By FRANCES M. PARSONS

It was a year ago in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Donalds Ammons and I were boarding a home-bound plane after having spent three months in Buenos Aires trying to introduce total communication for educating the deaf of Argentina. I had mixed feelings about total communication taking root down there . . . will it succeed or will it flounder? Professor Iris Biafore de Rodriguez-Rivera, a friend and staunch ally in my efforts, was to carry on the work where I had left off. My South American friends had deep confidence that the new method would continue, though perhaps slowly. They were so positive, but I was frankly not too optimistic. At the airport as I waved my last adios to my friends, I hoped fervently that my facial expression did not betray the uncertainty that I felt.

Our experiences of last summer were described in detail in my article, "Argentina! O Mi Argentina!" which appeared in the December 1971 *DEAF AMERICAN*. Throughout the year . . . a letter here . . . a trickle of information there . . . problems . . . controversies . . . requests for help . . . a small victory . . . debates

. . . coolness . . . another request for aid . . . another triumph . . .

Then comes a letter from Teodoro Manzanedo, president of Confederacion Argentina de Sordomudos, saying that Prof. Juan Carlos Lopez, Inspector de Pedagogic Diferencial, has become more and more interested in total communication for educating the deaf in Argentina and requests more instruction and more aids in applying the method. I am passing Senor Manzanedo's message on to you, especially those of you who are engaged in the field of education of the deaf. Anything you may have that illustrates the use of total communication—articles, instruction sheets or packages, demonstrative media, slides or movies—will be most valuable to the teachers, professors, inspectors and directors in Argentina. Please send these materials to Senor Teodoro Manzanedo, Arcos 2160 - Piso 5, Buenos Aires, Rep. Argentina.

The Department of Psychology at Gallaudet College has gladly sent copies of "Little Red Riding Hood," "Goldilocks" and other stories in signed English. These aids and other examples of total com-

munication will give the professionals better concept and more confidence about how to teach it.

Cash contributions were mailed to me following my article in *THE DEAF AMERICAN*. Dr. Marshall Hester wrote me, "I think you would get more contributions for the deaf of Argentina if you had them made to an organization qualified to receive tax deductible gifts. Perhaps the NAD could do this." I took his advice and Mr. Frederick C. Schreiber, the Executive Secretary of the National Association of the Deaf, was most cooperative in opening the fund. Now contributions can be made payable to the Fund for the Deaf Children of Argentina, National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

One day every student in Gallaudet College skipped his/her lunch in the college cafeteria and turned over the money saved thereby to our Argentina fund. The fund grew considerably with this generous donation. Gracias, Gallaudetians!

Now we know there is **hope**. A pebble had been tossed in the pond and the ripples are growing larger and larger. Whatever can be given in behalf of the deaf children of Argentina in cash or materials will be gratefully accepted. Let us give generously!

46th CAID Meeting Set For Indianapolis

President Armin Turecheck has announced that plans are well underway for the 46th meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 24-29, 1973.

The theme of the Convention is "Educational Crossroads for Deaf Children."

Convention attendees will be interested in knowing that for the first time in history, the Convention will not be meeting on the campus of a school for the deaf.

Although the large Indiana School is located in Indianapolis, the Convention will meet at the Marott Hotel near downtown Indianapolis. Host Superintendent Alfred Lamb, however, will provide accommodations at the school for a nominal fee.

Section divisions for the 46th meeting will be as follows: Nursery and Preschool—up to age 5; Kindergarten/Primary—ages 5-8; Upper Primary—ages 9-12; Intermediate—ages 13-15; Junior/Senior High; Postsecondary. All sessions will be channeled through the above sections each day of the week.

Every effort is being made to involve

more classroom teachers. Letters have been sent to many day and residential schools asking for recommendations as to teachers who might be willing to be contacted regarding being on the program.

Special emphasis will be placed on communication, curriculum development, multiply handicapped, individualized instruction, reading, English and the importance of good mental health of the teacher and learner.

Tentatively, special features of the Convention will be the separate presentations on communication and multiply handicapped, concluding with panel discussions.

Kansans Remember John Jacob (Jake) Dold

By GEORGETTA GRAYBILL

"I have never let my schooling interfere with my education."—Mark Twain

It's interesting to look back into the past and even more so as we grow older, we like to compare our school days in the Kansas School for the Deaf in Olathe with other people.

Let's start with the biography of John Jacob Dold who was born in Davenport, Iowa, on the Upper Mississippi. As a boy he attended public schools until he lost his hearing after nut hunting with the boys in cold weather. Then he entered the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs in 1874 and left in 1882 at the age of 16. He never went to college. He was 27 years old when he became a teacher at KSD.

Mr. Dold's relatives moved from Iowa to Kansas City, Missouri, and Wichita, Kansas. Jacob Dold & Son, Beef and Pork Packers, Jobbers of Provisions, Curers of the Celebrated "Buffalo" Brand of Smoked Meats—the great packing house of Kansas City sold to Armour Co.—was extending their business from the similarly large enterprise at Buffalo, N. Y., to Kansas City and Wichita. Mr. Dold came there to live. Afterwards he went to Wichita with his cousin and remained for about three years being employed by Jacob Dold & Son.

Jake Dold returned to Kansas City to work with the packing company. He did not want to continue with meat business for a living. He decided to write to Mrs. Mary Lease, one of the leaders of the Populist Party then in vogue, for a teacher's job in the Kansas School for the Deaf. Mrs. Lease was a friend of the Dold family.

When the Populist Party came to power,

they cleaned out the state institutions and filled them with party members. When the Populist Party was voted out, all the teachers hired by the party were kicked out. Mr. Dold was the only one who retained his teaching position.

In 1893, Mr. Dold received an appointment to teach at the Kansas School for the Deaf. He arrived there in a horse-drawn carriage after stepping from a train in Olathe. He recalled how beautiful the school was with its tall trees. He taught there continuously from 1893 until his retirement and was there longer than any other person in any capacity. He served under many superintendents and saw many changes at the school.

We know Mr. Dold never attended college and was to a great extent self-educated. He nevertheless encouraged and helped many students to enter Gallaudet College. Determined to educate himself, Dold carried a book and a dictionary in his pockets while on the school grounds or in charge of study hall to complete the education he had mapped out for himself.

We can remember when Mr. Dold's classroom was on the north side of the third floor of the Literary Building (academic and intermediate school building) which was part of the Kansas School. We know from our own experience that Mr. Dold carried on his work not only during school hours, but throughout the school life of the deaf children. He was always ready, willing and eager to help them throughout their lifetime. Most of us who were taught by deaf teachers of the deaf consider the experience one of the greatest blessings the Supreme Ruler

ever bestowed upon any group of people.

Dold never tired of teaching geography and current events. He was determined to keep his news condensed and our views impartial. He would write current events every day on the blackboards and talked with us and showed us where events happened on the maps surrounding his classroom. He kept us informed of current events every morning before the class resumed.

We can recall while he was busy writing news on the blackboards we would study our geography books. When he was busy, we talked behind his back, but he always caught us and scolded us. We were so puzzled, wondering if he had eyes in the back of his head. Not until we graduated did we find out his secret. He hung framed maps on the upper walls which reflected us so he could see how we were behaving.

Dold often foretold that the Nazi regime under Adolf Hitler would collapse when the United States became involved in helping the Allies during World War II. To our amazement, he was right.

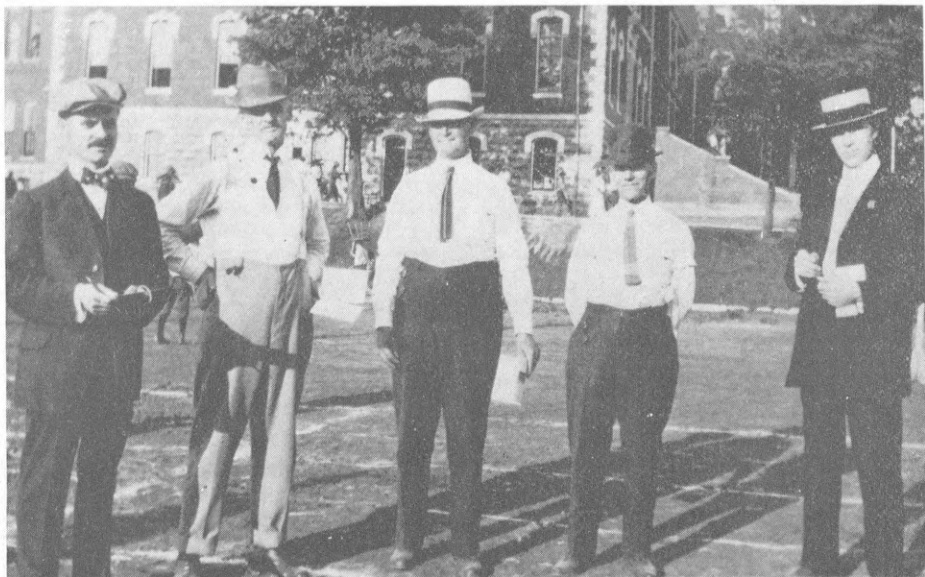
He often told us the how, what, where or why wars started—that they were due to the RAW MATERIALS countries were fighting for.

When Dold took charge of study hall, he always carried a newspaper with him. While he was busy reading the papers which he held up in front of himself, we had a chance to talk but he always caught and scolded us. Later we found out how he caught us—he made a tiny hole in the middle of the newspaper through which he could see what was going on in front of him. He also walked around the study hall and looked at the windows which reflected the room. He would send some boys or girls to the corners for punishment, too.

Dold gave interesting lectures about his childhood, geography, history, his vacations, etc., late Friday afternoons, all depending on our behavior. He was also a spellbinder with stories, especially mystery stories, on the stage and in his classroom.

Mr. Dold once told us that when he was a young boy he lived with a wealthy uncle and aunt in a mansion in Iowa. One day he was missed by them and the servants. They became scared that he might be lost in the woods or drowned in a pond. When the supper was ready, John appeared. They asked him where he had been. He was puzzled, but he told them that he had been in the house and had put up a high ladder on the stairway so he could study a big map on the wall.

He had an uncanny memory as to loca-



FIELD DAY OFFICIALS—This picture was taken at Kansas School for the Deaf in May 1916 on the annual Field Day. Left to right: Arthur L. Roberts, Paul D. Hubbard, Edward H. McIlvain, Gust W. Anderson and John Jacob Dold.

tions all over the world. We named some of the most remote locations on the maps of the world and to our astonishment he pointed them out correctly.

Dold never owned a car. He always walked to school and back home.

He always went to Kansas City on the old red Strang street car every Friday after school to stay a day or two and catch up on all the news, etc. Entertainment and deaf gatherings were plentiful in Kansas City. Watching the Blues semipro baseball was one of his favorite pastimes.

Once the writer made a bet with Mr. Dold that the K. C. Blues would lose, the bet being a chocolate cake. So when the writer learned that she had lost the bet, she had her mother bake a chocolate cake. The next Monday she brought it to Mr. Dold. He was humiliated when he saw it. He had been only kidding her, but she had taken it seriously and paid off the bet. A few days later Mr. Dold gave her a box of Russell Stover mints and said that a teacher should never bet with a student.

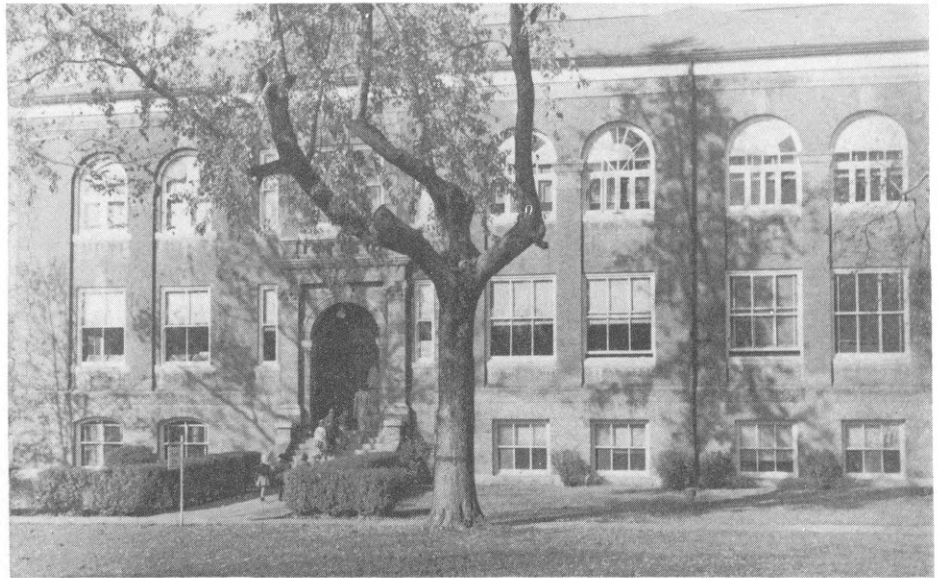
Dold loved to tell us winter stories about sledding and ice skating on the deeply frozen ponds of his home in Iowa or at the Iowa School for the Deaf. At Olathe, when we had snowstorms at KSD, winter was unbelievable with the deep snowdrifts, which sometimes were up to the eaves of houses.

Mr. Dold was fond of baseball. He once managed baseball teams at KSD. His 1900 team beat the University of Kansas, 2 to 1. It was the greatest victory ever achieved by KSD.

Dold traveled over the United States west of the State of Ohio. He was extremely interested and knowledgeable about the history of this section of the country. He was a strong believer in the West as a land, rather than as simply the site of fascinating historical areas and nature parks.

Dold once told us that he went to New Orleans after school closed for summer vacation. In one of the swanky restaurants he could not read the menu in French. He looked around and saw the good food other people were eating and told the waitress what he wanted. After dinner was served, he told the waitress that it had been the most delicious dinner he had ever eaten and asked what it was. The waitress answered that it was opossum. He was bewildered!

Dold disliked fried frog legs. During the war he could hardly ever find a restaurant open in the afternoon in Kansas City. As he was hungry, he asked the bartender for some good food but he was told that frog legs was the only meat on Friday. Dold told him to fix something else. The bartender asked how about fried chicken legs. Dold was elated and waited and waited until the hot plate arrived. Finishing his meal, he complimented the bartender and his wife on the delicious chicken legs. To his surprise, the bartender told him that they were fried frog legs.



LITERARY BUILDING—This was the classroom building at Kansas School for the Deaf in which John Jacob Dold taught. The structure was razed in 1962 to make way for what is now the Arthur L. Roberts Building.

Dold was known as the teacher who established the Kansas Association of the Deaf on July 4, 1909. He got 20 early graduates of the KSD together to form the "Central Kansas Association of the Deaf," to provide social contacts and to create a closer relationship with the school in Olathe. He was first president of the KAD and served two terms from 1909 to 1914. He was one of a committee which drew up the constitution and bylaws which were patterned after the constitution and bylaws of the Illinois Association of the Deaf.

Dold accomplished so much in his efforts for the school and in many other activities. He mingled with the grassroots. He was an active member of various local organizations of the deaf, including Olathe Club of the Deaf, Kansas Association of the Deaf and Olathe Division No. 14 of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

Dold also was a representative of the KAD to the National Association of the Deaf while Arthur L. Roberts was president and Frederick A. Moore was secretary-treasurer. Both were ex-Kansans who graduated from KSD. The KAD has been a Cooperating Member of the NAD since 1911, after the second convention of the KAD was held in the Coliseum at Leavenworth, Kans. The KAD voted to affiliate with the National Association of the Deaf, the "granddaddy" of the state associations of the deaf.

Dold was well-known by name. Thousands knew him by appearance. He was a lanky, broad-shouldered man with warmth in his face. We seldom saw him laugh but he always smiled and tried to hide his gold teeth by putting his hand over his mouth.

Dold married Miss Eva Ore in 1896. Mrs. Dold was a product of the Illinois School for the Deaf. She was a teacher at KSD before Dold came to teach there. She died in 1920. They had two sons, John Jacob, Jr., and Chester W.

Dold continued his teaching until he

was forced to leave KSD in November 1941 because of ill health. He died September 19, 1943, at the home of his son, Jacob, Jr., in San Diego, California. Chester W. was living in Chicago. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Kansas City, Missouri. The memorial services were held at the KSD on September 24. Dold completed his teaching career of 48 years and 3 months when he was 75 years old.

This tribute appeared in the Topeka Daily Capital, Sunday, October 3, 1943: To the Editor of The Capital—

The Great Teacher called John Jacob Dold to the great beyond September 19, and the deaf of Kansas had lost another of their finest teachers.

John Jacob Dold was a teacher at the Kansas State School for the Deaf at Olathe for forty-nine years before illness compelled him to relinquish his services to the Kansas deaf.

He was a brilliant man in his profession. He was a gentleman and a fine influence on the boys. Lessons that he has taught and impressed on the pupils, now men and women, will be taught by them in turn on their children who in turn will train their children.

He will be missed by hundreds of the Kansas deaf who once were his pupils. But he leaves behind him the priceless memory of a good teacher who willingly and gloriously gave his life for his fellow deaf.

WILLIAM J. MARRA,
Vice President Kansas Association
of the Deaf,
Olathe, Kans.

The following was taken from the 1886 Kansas City (Mo.) City Directory:

Jacob Dold & Son, Beef and Pork Packers, Jobbers of Provisions, Curers of the Celebrated "Buffalo" Brand of Smoked Meats, Ninth, Corner Liberty Street.—To the stranger unaccustomed to such sights, the great packing houses of Kansas City, covering acres of ground, with thousands of skilled and well-drilled employes moving to and fro in the

(Continued on page 14)

Lawrence Newman

a landmark in the education of the deaf

While I was in Washington, D. C., several months ago Mrs. Lee Katz, president of the International Association of Parents of the Deaf (IAPD), introduced me to a brightly colored book "Little Red Riding Hood" which was in signed English and a wall poster with words and signs of "Rock-a-bye-Baby." Imagine Red Riding Hood signing and the wolf and grandma and everybody else in the book!

They were published by the Gallaudet College Press. The April-May 1972 **Alumni Newsletter** published by the Gallaudet College Alumni Association stated that the publishing venture was "the first in a series of teaching aides developed by the Pre-School English Project—a special project staffed by faculty and students of the Art, Drama, and Pre-School Departments and the Office of Institutional Research."

The newsletter continues with the following statements:

The purpose of these teaching aides is to assist parents of preschool deaf children to help these children learn language and to help the parents communicate with their deaf offspring . . . Additional teaching aids, including other posters, film strips and video tapes, will be published in the future. Three or four other books will be available by the end of the summer ('72), with a projected 52 titles planned for the series to be published over the next four years. Books currently in production include **Goldilocks, Hansel and Gretel, The Three Little Pigs** and **The Night Before Christmas**.

I do not think enough people realize the great significance of this publishing venture. To my way of thinking, it will go down in history as a landmark in the education of the deaf. Here is something the deaf can identify with, feel their way through the book and sign aloud to themselves, see for the first time in their lives that the particular signs they have been using have particular words. It comes at a time when bilingual education in public schools is becoming more acceptable and meeting with success.

More importantly, it will assist parents in reading stories to and with their deaf children. It is a common fact that the majority of deaf children have grown up never having had bedtime stories read to them. They grow up strangers to such universally read stories as **Goldilocks** or **Red Riding Hood**.

I will never forget the time when I demonstrated before an assembly of students how "Red Riding Hood" can be told in Ameslan (American Sign Language). I gave a short, brief demonstration of part of the story in order to show how it can be told to young deaf children. When I stopped some of the students rose and begged me to go on and tell the whole story. Even though the students were of high school age they were starved for story-telling.

I brought back with me to California dozens of copies of "Red Riding Hood" and the "Rock-a-bye-Baby" wall charts. They sold like hot cakes. Mrs. Katz told me that when she brought copies with her to meetings people were requesting copies as if there were no tomorrow.

I was eager to try out the book and the chart with my own three-year-old deaf daughter, Carol Lee. "Rock-aaaa-bye-babeeee" I sang (?) and signed to her. "On the treeeee-top When the wind blowssss . . ." I emphasized the "s" at the end of "blow," bringing my clinched fist all the way up to her face and barely touching her nose.

Carol Lee looked at me for a moment with something in her eyes that said her daddy must be off his rocker and then she returned to her card playing that I so rudely interrupted.

Undismayed, I got on the floor and continued "The cradle will rock/ When the bough breakssssss . . ." Again I allowed my "s" to travel across her eyes and almost around the whole of her room. She showed some interest but quickly returned to her cards.

It was only the first day. What did I expect?

Not every night but when the mood hit me I would go up to her room, tuck her in bed, roll out the chart, force myself into a reasonable facsimile of a sway, instill rhythm in my hands and try to warble the way I saw those singers do on television. It is a good thing she was deaf and could not hear me. But she could see me and I was continually flitting around the room so that I would be within her visual periphery.

Weeks passed and then Carol Lee began to help me hold the chart. Shyly at first, she made the signs for "Rock," "baby," "tree." Soon the day came when I was stopped by her after beginning the nursery rhyme. "Myself, myself," she said. Haltingly and not in perfect sequence she signed some of the words. When it came to "blows" her little hand forming the "s" sign almost struck my face. She did not forget her "s" that came after "break—the bough breaks."

We then tried to have her use her voice—by we, I mean my wife, myself, our audiologist, Marianne Collins. In no time, she was voicing "When," "tree-top," "baby," "blows," etc., etc. Carol Lee was becoming familiar with the nursery rhyme in a parallel way a hearing child would.

We left the "Red Riding Hood" book with her to leaf through the pages at her leisure. She seemed fascinated by the fact that everyone in the book was signing, especially the wolf. When we told her that Red Riding Hood was good and the wolf bad, she said no, Red Riding Hood bad, wolf good. She was either trying to be contrary or was pulling our legs. Or perhaps she felt that anyone who signs cannot be bad.

We read the story with her using the same signs given in the book. She was only three years old and we could finish only part of the story at one sitting. After a few weeks of allowing her to get the feel of the book, to become familiar with it, the animated drawings, the movement or flow of signs (so different from single word-sign in sign language textbooks), I then began to tell her the whole Red Riding Hood story while she was tucked in bed. I told it to her in all the conceptual richness and beauty of Ameslan. I threw in a dash of pantomime and added some theatricals I have learned all my life and that is uniquely the deaf people's. I also found myself using some of the new verb endings, tenses and plural forms.

I told her Red Riding Hood walked in the woods alone. It was dark and quiet and as I told this I walked out of her room only to return immediately in the form of the wolf. With teeth gleaming I would say "Where are you going?" I would be grandma and actually I ran out of the bed and into the closet of Carol's room. I was the wolf leaping at Red Riding Hood and staggering (oh how I exaggerated) after being shot by the hunter. I staggered and fell in a lifeless hump.

Carol's eyes never left me. She was transfixed. And when I was finished, she exclaimed in sign "Again, again." I was sweating and panting and pleaded with her that I was tired.

Adamantly, she said "Again, again." Weakly, I went through the whole scene again and then she was satisfied and went to sleep.

It was the wolf that stood out in her mind and when she wanted me to read her "Red Riding Hood" she would say wolf book. Her hearing siblings watched, fascinated. They never knew their father had some histrionic talent. We would assume roles. Carol would be the wolf, her sister Red Riding Hood and so on.

Anyone interested in ordering the book (\$2.00) and the chart (\$1.25) can order them through:

Mrs. Lee Katz
Parent Section
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

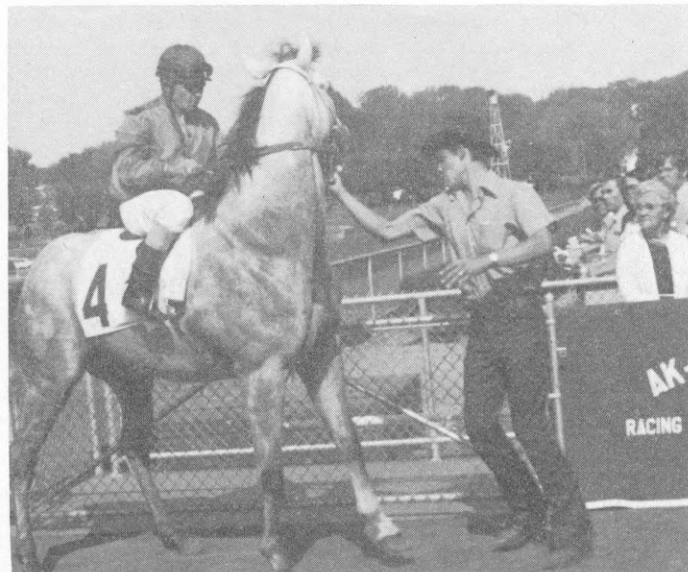
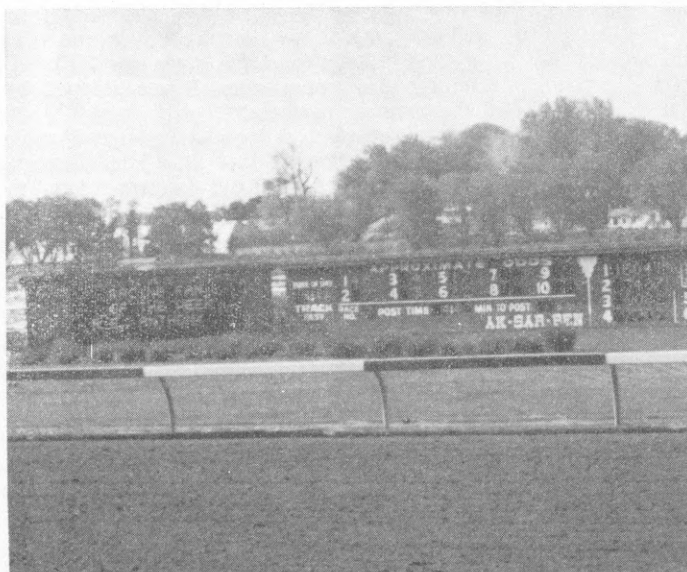
Ordering through the parent group will enable this organization to make a small profit on each copy sold.

We are looking forward with keen anticipation to **Goldilocks, Hansel and Gretel**, etc. In the meantime, knowing Carol Lee as I do I have started a conditioning program for myself—a few pushups and some jogging, wrist, arm, hip and voice exercises.

Ak-Sar-Ben Race Track Honors Riley E. Anthony

On May 17, 1972, Ak-Sar-Ben Race Track at Omaha, Nebraska, honored Riley A. Anthony as "Racing Fan of the Week." Riley, a deaf member who has long been active in the non-profit Ak-Sar-Ben organization, has attended races there

since the early 1930's. A retired union carpenter and cabinet-maker now past 81 years of age, Mr. Anthony does not hesitate to run. He was written up in an article in THE SILENT WORKER several years ago.—Norman G. Scarvie.



Left: Ak-Sar-Ben's big infield electric board announces R. E. Anthony as "Racing Fan of the Week" on May 17, 1972. Right: Dancing Hawk, a flashy grey horse in the winner's circle. Behind the blanket are Bess and Riley Anthony and their daughter Elsie, who interpreted. Few grey horses are seen on tracks nowadays. Dancing Hawk lived up to his name by acting skiffery in front of the camera. The shrewd Riley had a win ticket on the beautiful grey thoroughbred.



Left: Riley looking pleased with the pretty trophy given him on his special day by the management of Omaha's Ak-Sar-Ben Race Track. He is very likely the only deaf man to be honored by a big-time race track in such manner. "The turned-up horseshoes should catch a lot of good luck," he quipped to a reporter. Right: Riley and Bess at the track just before the seventh race was run in his honor. Bess is not interested in racing but came out with Riley on this special day.

John Jacob (Jake) Dold

(Continued from page 12)

systematic and intelligent prosecution of their work, and the vast numbers of hogs and cattle, comparatively illimitable, and seemingly as countless as the sands upon the seashore, moving on with unsuspecting tread to the pens to meet a rapid and sanguinary death, is astonishing and confounding to the inexperienced observer; and the question arises and frequently finds vent in oral interrogation; "Where do they all come from and who is to consume the product?" The query is answered by the railways converging in every direction with long lines of loaded trains, conveying all over this vast country of ours, and across the waters in stately ships, the green and salt meats, barreled, boxed and in bulk, smoked and unsmoked, canned and

loose, to feed the hungry masses of the world and tempt the appetite of royalty itself. The most prominent of these immense concerns is that of Messrs. Jacob Dold & Son, which was established here about four years since, being a branch of the similarly large enterprise at Buffalo, N. Y. The buildings cover over five acres, and are fully equipped with every known appliance and convenience, including three arctic refrigerator engines for use during the summer season. About five hundred persons find steady employment, and the capacity for slaughtering is from twenty-five hundred to three thousand head of hogs and one hundred head of cattle per diem. The trade of this colossal enterprise extends throughout the entire United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and also largely in Europe. Messrs. Dold & Son are the curers of the "Buffalo" smoked meats,

which are widely-known and popular everywhere, and also of the famed "White Rose" brand of strictly pure leaf lard, noted for its purity, excellence and snowy whiteness. This lard is packed in one pound cans to tierces, and is the standard of healthfulness. Other grades of lard are, of course, manufactured largely. This brief and imperfect sketch conveys but a faint idea of this leviathan establishment, and the visitor to Kansas City will find it both profitable and pleasant to pay a personal visit of inspection. Messrs. Jacob and John Dold comprise the firm—gentlemen of national and European reputation in their line of industrial and commercial enterprise, of whom it would be superfluous for us to indulge in words of commendation. Mr. John Dold is the resident partner here, while Mr. Jacob Dold makes his headquarters with the Buffalo establishment.



By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

The syndicated "Bringing Up Father" cartoon by Bill Kavanagh & Frank Fletcher had a piece befitting this page. It depicted Maggie doing a prima-donna on a piano with poor, long suffering Jiggs plugging up his ears. Maggie asks Jiggs how he liked her song. "What song?" he asks, cupping his right ear and pretending he is deaf from a cold. Maggie calls a doctor who gives Jiggs some pills he assures will cure deafness overnight. Hippie son-in-law catches Jiggs dumping the pills in a garbage can and asks, "What's with you, Daddy-o? The medicine man said those pills would **fix up** your hearing overnight!" Jiggs, still cupping his ear, retorts, "You answered your own question!"

* * *

Mrs. Marguerite MacMorris, a dear neighbor of ours, who with daughter Lee lived in the Orient for five years, and now takes a few Japanese pupils in English, was explaining to my Lucille that the Japanese speak with little (or tight) lip movements. In teaching her pupils she insists on more open mouth movements. Which brings up a question: Do the Japanese deaf have more difficulty in reading lips in their native country than we deaf do here?

* * *

In his recent newspaper column, Dr. George Thosteson, physician, headed his piece, "He hears better when he yawns." In his letter to Dr. Thosteson, a correspondent discloses that he is not completely deaf as he previously thought. He discovered this fact when he was working his jaws, as in yawning. The doctor advises the correspondent to see his ear-nose-throat specialist and to tell him his experience with the yawns. His deafness might be somewhat alleviated.

(If you gotta yawn when you gotta eavesdrop, what a long yawn for an ordinary gab.)

* * *

The following letter came from Loy E. Golladay, NTID, Rochester, N.Y.:

Apropos of your item on Dr. A. G. Bell, Mrs. Mabel Hubbard Bell (who was deaf) and "Ma Bell," the telephone company, may I add a small footnote?

Years ago I wrote an article on "Distorted Publicity on the Deaf" for the **American Era**, which I then edited. I attempted to show that leaders of the supposedly warring "pure oral" and "combined system" factions were not so far apart as they may have seemed.

I showed E. M. Gallaudet as sponsor-

ing the teaching of speech to all who could benefit by it, and quoted many elderly deaf friends in the Washington area who told me Dr. Bell supported fingerspelling and used it with his deaf friends. Somehow the word "friends" became "deaf wife" by the time the paper appeared.

I received several letters from persons denying that Bell ever used fingerspelling with his wife, nee Mabel Hubbard. But a member of the family did say he used a sort of crude fingerspelling with his own mother, who was rather deaf in her later years. However, several published remarks of Dr. Bell convincingly state that he saw nothing wrong with fingerspelling, since it is "writing on air."

The late Dr. Harris Taylor, then head of the Lexington School (or perhaps then retired from that position), wrote me to tell of a remark by Dr. Bell when Dr. Taylor was a young man serving as Bell's private secretary.

One day Dr. Bell complained of the inconvenience whenever he went to bed, turned off the gaslight, and then remembered something he had to tell Mrs. Bell. It was a lot of bother to get up, find a match, turn on and light the gas, and give her the message orally—then go through all the process of turning off the gas again. By that time he probably thought of something else he had to tell her!

No doubt another deaf person, Thomas Edison, helped solve this problem with his electric lights.

I am still amazed that so little credit is given Bell for his support of fingerspelling. Also that Helen Keller's education began with the same thing!

* * *

In my envelope of unused material, I came up for the umptieth time with the following which I believe is as relevant today as it was on December 6, 1955, when it came out in print. It came from a doctor in a syndicated column under the heading, "To Your Good Health," by Joseph G. Molner, M.D. (Sub-title was, "Pretending It Isn't So" Won't Solve Deafness Problem.)

In the DA, my stock in trade is humorous anecdotes among the deaf, but Jess willing, I deviate sometimes, like in this case. The article follows:

Doctor speaking: I have been scanning some magazines published by organizations for the deaf. It gives you a different viewpoint on life, because each group has its own way of looking at things—

and it usually sees some things to which the rest of us are completely blind.

W. T. Griffing, in a magazine called "The Silent Worker," wonders why it is that people are so sensitive about being deaf—and so placid about wearing eye-glasses. "There does not seem to be any intent to disguise the fact that the eyes need help," he comments.

Well, of course, perhaps he should admit that it is not always easy to persuade a teen-age daughter to wear her glasses even though she can't see across the street without them.

Sooner or later, though, she gets sense enough to realize that seeing is more important than NOT wearing glasses. And, too, she usually learns that Dorothy Parker's quip about "men never make passes at girls who wear glasses" is very clever but not very true.

But if a child is deaf, that's different! Mr. Griffing says:

"We know that parents, for the most part, will accept the fact that a child is defective in sight much better than the verdict his hearing is faulty. There comes to the surface a fierce determination that the child will not be deaf; instead he is to grow up in the company of those who can hear and he is to be normal in every way.

"Just why this is so, we are not prepared to say. We know this to be true because we have talked with parents who assured us their child would be able to talk in a normal fashion and to lipread so efficiently that all conversation would be dutifully recorded through the eyes. Signs? Mercy, no!"

Mr. Griffing is by no means the only person who is alarmed at this trend toward teaching deaf children to depend on lipreading and not even to learn the sign language.

I would be doing less than my duty, I think, if I did not call this to the attention of parents who have deaf children.

Like any other misfortune, faulty hearing or complete loss of hearing is much less a handicap if it is accepted matter-of-factly. You don't make a child any happier, and you don't make him a more useful adult by teaching him lipreading alone, in the hope that nobody will know that he is deaf.

Seems to me that the people who are deaf, and know the relative merits of lipreading and sign language, are the best people to judge. And they are very much alarmed at this business of make-believe. They'd rather know sign language, and use it, admitting quite frankly that they cannot hear.

This, of course, does not mean that lipreading isn't a good thing. Of course it is useful. But sign language is much more accurate, and in many instances easier and more useful.

There's the old saying, "None is so blind as he who will not see." Perhaps it ought to have a companion piece: "Aren't we being very deaf ourselves, if we will not listen to the advice of deaf people who know what they are talking about?"

If I had a deaf child, I certainly would want him to know all the methods by which he could communicate. I certainly should not want him to spend the rest of his life with only ONE method of communication — lipreading — just because in that way somebody fondly hoped that he could disguise the fact that he was deaf. If you are, you are. Why not make the best of it, instead of pretending? You won't fool anybody very much.

* * *

Do you have an anecdote befitting this page—something funny that happened in your life? If so, do sit down and write and send it in.

* * *

The rest of the material on this page came from the collection of Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, N.Y.:

In the audience at a lecture on China there was a very pious old lady who was slightly deaf. She thought the lecturer was preaching, and every time he came to a period she would say "Amen," or some other pious exclamation. The people in the audience, which was composed mostly of the village church members, knew she was being reverent and did not even smile when she exclaimed, until the lecturer mentioned some far off city in China, saying, "I live there."

At this point clearly and distinctly could be heard the old lady saying, "Thank God for that."—Among the Humorists and Dinner Speakers, William Patten

* * *

A Lancashire vicar was asked by the choir to call upon old Betty, who was deaf, but who insisted in joining in the solo of the anthem, and to ask her only to sing in the hymns.

He shouted into her ear: "Your singing." At last she caught the word "singing," and replied: "Not to me be the praise, sir; it's a gift."—Among the Humorists and Dinner Speakers, William Patten (1909)

* * *

OF THE DISEASES THIS YEAR

The stone-blind shall see but very little; the deaf shall hear but poorly! and the dumb shan't speak very plain.—Benjamin Franklin

* * *

How can a man who is deaf-icient in hearing, deaf, recover his hearing by a trip down the Thames?

When he goeth to Gravesend and Erith.

(Ah! it sounds ab-sourd; but if he were going the other way, up the Thames, he'd find ease, for there only is a Pangbourne in peace.)—More Puniana, Hon. Hugh Rowley, (1875)

* * *

What star should deaf people pray to? That Thalia; yes, that they'll hear.—More Puniana, H. Rowley

* * *

What are those ears which never hear? No, not deaf ears—though having them as the very deaf-ill—but dog's ears in books.

P.S. You can turn down a book to re-

member the place, but you ought not to turn down a street if you do not remember the passage; you might lose yourself.—More Puniana, Hugh Rowley (1875)

* * *

There's a student at Iowa State who figures he can teach his poodle to talk.

"You're on the wrong track," his roommate assured him, "Who'd pay a million dollars for a talking dog?"

"Nobody," admitted the student, "but I bet I could find a half dozen dog food outfits who'd pay me a million just to keep him quiet."—Laugh Day, Bennett Cerf

* * *

"Always the Young Stranger" by Carl Sandburg, poet and historian:

Once I took the part of a tramp in a one-act play. I walked into a room with a stick over my shoulder and a bundle hung from the stick. That was the way tramps were supposed to look then, though we had never seen in Galesburg a tramp with a stick and a bundle. But the book said to have a stick and a bundle and I had them.

I walked in and said I wanted something to eat and the woman sat me in a chair and gave me some imaginary food that I pretended to eat, though I had a real knife and fork for the imaginary meat and potatoes.

The woman was a little deaf. When she asked me where I was from I said "Baltimore," and she said something like, "Did you say you didn't want any more?"

The audience laughed, because "Baltimore" and "want any more" sound a good deal alike even if you are not deaf. Somewhere she had a line asking, "Did you say your name was Plug Ugly from Baltimore?" and the grownups and young ones laughed, some of them because they knew very well that though Carl Sandburg wasn't anything special for looks, they knew too that he wasn't a plug nor was he ugly and he had never in his life seen Baltimore.

* * *

"Father," said a young reprobate, pitching his voice so the old gentleman would be sure to hear, "Let me have one hundred dollars?"

"Eh?" said the parent, inclining his ear.

"Let me have two hundred dollars?"

"I heard you quite distinctly the first time, my son, quite distinctly."—Wit and Humor of Well Known Quotations, Marshall Brown (1905)

* * *

Love is blind, and when the old bachelor boarder in the room over the parlor is kept awake till midnight by the intermittent grumble of a deep bass voice in the room below, he cannot help wishing that it was deaf and dumb as well.—Ibid.

* * *

If silence is golden, the deaf and dumb man must be a regular bonanza.—Ibid.

* * *

Suppose that you had a sweetheart who was a deaf mute and who could converse only by using the sign language, you would be sensitive about it. Any situation

based on the habits of deaf mutes would seem to you to be very unfunny. On the other hand, suppose deaf mutes had never entered into your life intimately, you might think it humorous to hear two persons conversing as follows:

What's that fellow snapping his fingers for?

Oh, he's a deaf mute, and he has the hiccups.—What's Funny and Why, Milton Wright

* * *

A man was cured of deafness when a golf ball struck him on the head. The chances are he was also cured of hanging around golf courses.—Wise Cracks, E. E. Frederick

* * *

If you wish to be happy, you must know when to be blind, deaf and dumb.—Wise Cracks, E. E. Frederick

* * *

The deaf, dumb and blind should fare well in Italy. They come close to the dictator's ideal of citizenship. (Il Duce's time, I presume.—Ed.)—Wise Cracks, E. E. Frederick

* * *

A Chicago doctor says that jazz music is beneficial in certain cases of deafness. It's a poor rule that doesn't work both ways.—Wise Cracks, E. E. Frederick

* * *

Bearing out this aspiration for higher things some of these merchants display acuteness that would do credit to a Napoleon of finance. One of the fraternity was selling boat-race favours.

"'Ere y' are, lady," he shouted, "boat-race favours, penny each."

The old lady was, however, rather deaf and asked, "How much are they?"

"Twopence, lidy," was the prompt reply.—Humor in Our Streets, John Aye

* * *

A woman living in one of the Eastern countries, who had three children born deaf, stated that before the birth of each she had been alarmed by a deaf and dumb beggar. After the birth of the third she never saw the man again, and all the children she had afterward possessed their hearing perfectly.—The Children of Silence (1887), Joseph C. Seiss, Director of Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

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From A Parent's Point Of View

Mary Jane Rhodes, Conductor

**"You cannot choose your battlefield, the gods do that for you.
But, you can plant a standard where a standard never flew."**

A few months ago a new friend came to visit and handed me the above quotation. He called it "Mary Jane's Theme." My friend is the father of a multiply handicapped deaf girl. His daughter is a loving and charming seven-year-old rubella child. I was deeply touched that he should consider me a standard bearer. Since that day, I have given a lot of thought to the quotation. In truth, each of us who works to create opportunities for deaf citizens is indeed a standard bearer.

It will help in the future if we will remember our role of standard bearer. We still have a lot of mountains to climb together. Mountains of ignorance about the implications of deafness. Mountains of indifference about the much needed services for multiply handicapped deaf persons. Mountains of confusion about the basic needs of America under achieving deaf population. Sometimes as you climb with your eyes on the summit, you might be caught by an avalanche from the top of the mountain. When this happens you will find yourself back in the foothills and since we aren't quitters, we have to start all over again. This recently happened to the deaf community, when the President pocket vetoed (refused to sign) the Rehabilitation Act of 1972.

Never before has any legislation captured the imagination, hopes and dreams of the national deaf community. For the first time in history deaf people, their friends, relatives and professional people working with the deaf had banded together during the past year to work at the local, state and national level promoting support for this Federal legislation. Extensive work was done by many organizations of the deaf and members of the deaf community to promote support for this landmark legislation designed to serve the needs of **all of the deaf population**. Of particular concern was the centers for the low (under) achieving deaf, which were incorporated into this bill.

With the unanimous passage of the Rehabilitation Act of 1972 (also known as HR 8395) by both houses of Congress,

deaf persons and those who work with deaf citizens across the nation began making plans to implement the legislation. When the rumor burst forth that the President planned to veto this bill, thousands of members of the deaf community around the nation went into action. Letters, telegrams and telephone calls were generated asking that the President please reconsider his planned veto.

It is unfortunate that this concentrated attempt by the deaf community to voice their needs at a national level has apparently been disregarded by the White House. One wonders if the President was advised of the thousands of telegrams and other expressions of concern sent to the White House before he vetoed the bill. President Nixon's veto of the Rehabilitation Act of 1972 was indeed an avalanche that swept the deaf community back into the foothills. Our standard bearers worked very hard to be sure that the Rehabilitation Act of 1972 included provisions for the most needy of America's deaf citizens. All of their hard work, the hours and hours of personal dedication to the cause of service **for all deaf citizens** (including the multiply handicapped and under achieving) showed through the expressions of disbelief frozen on their faces when they heard of the bill's defeat. But if it was any consolation, the deaf community was not alone. Many other handicapped persons had also worked to assure passage of the bill. They included the crippled, blind, retarded, spinal cord injured, paraplegic, cerebral palsied . . . their names are legion. Our standard bearers can look around them, there in the foothills, and see many others who would have been served by this bill who are now sharing their seat in the snow.

So what happens next? What should a staunch and determined standard bearer do? How can we get this particular effort off the ground again and headed back up the mountain? Well, first of all we have to shake ourselves out of our daze, help each other up and search through the snow for our standards. When they have been found, we have to shake out the snow, face toward the sun and head for the summit again. Although we didn't choose to fight this battle twice, perhaps having failed once, we will be better prepared for winning a victory. We have a lot more troops this time, with other handicapped people climbing beside us. Surely with all of us helping each other, we can conquer the mountain of ignorance, indifference and confusion.

So let's march proudly as we tackle this mountain for the second time. Failure is no disgrace and there is nothing wrong with being knocked down as long as you get up and try again. Let each of us determine that we are going to plant a

standard where a standard never flew ON THE TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN OF REHABILITATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL DISABLED AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

This is certainly a worthy goal for each of us—so let's go—see you at the top of the mountain.

* * *

Instructions for standard bearers: The Rehabilitation Act will be re-introduced into Congress. The man who presented the "standard bearer" quotation to me planted his own standard in the halls of Congress when he presented information to Congressmen and Senators about the needs of deaf citizens. Representatives of the NAD and COSD testified before committees in support of this legislation. You CAN and SHOULD support your Washington standard bearers by immediately contacting your Senators and Congressmen in Washington, to let them know that we have not accepted defeat and that **we have only begun to fight**. Be sure to mention in your letters that you are specifically interested in the centers for the low (under) achieving deaf. Please, please, please—let Washington, D.C., be aware of your role as a standard bearer by making sure that a **mountain of letters arrive from the deaf community in support of the Rehabilitation Act**.

* * *

STANDARD BEARERS CLUB

If you would like to join the Standard Bearers Club, send me a copy of your letters to Senators and Congressmen (or information on who you have written to and the dates the letters were mailed). **WHEN THIS IS RECEIVED A "STANDARD BEARERS" MEMBERSHIP CARD WILL BE MAILED TO YOU. SEND LETTERS AND INFORMATION TO:**

Mrs. Mary Jane Rhodes
6025 Springhill Drive
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

Become a charter member of the "STANDARD BEARERS" by writing your letter today!

Mrs. Forsythe Named To Staff Of Handicapped Sub-Committee

Senator Jennings Randolph (West Va.), chairman of the Sub-Committee on the Handicapped, has announced the appointment of Mrs. Patria Gerard Forsythe to the professional staff of the Sub-Committee. In addition to her position as Executive Secretary of the National Advisory Committee on Education of the Deaf in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Mrs. Forsythe was also Project Officer for the Model Secondary School for the Deaf. She began her service in DHEW in 1961 as a special assistant to Secretary Abraham Ribicoff.

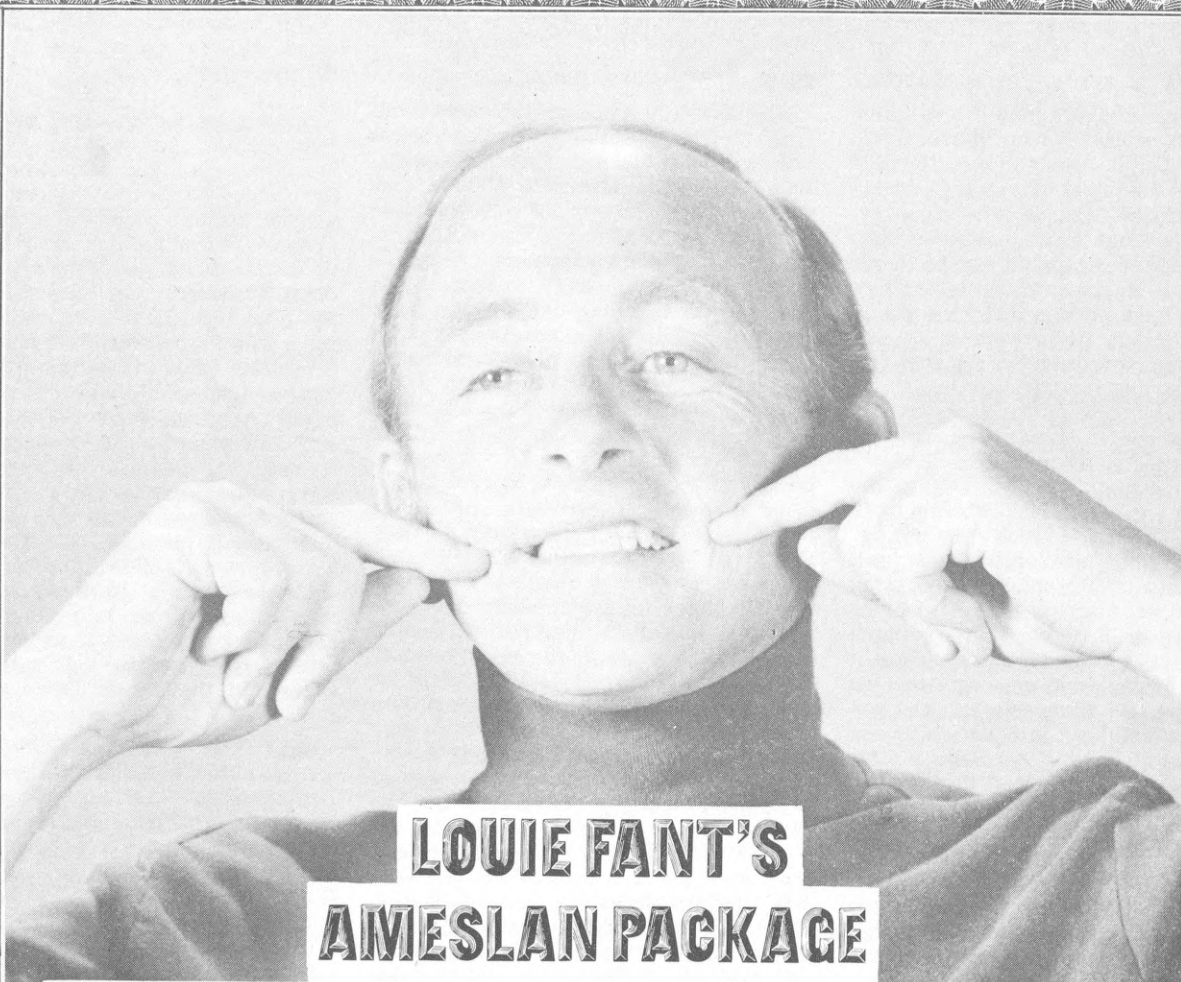
Mrs. Forsythe is a native of Connecticut, a graduate of Mt. St. Joseph Academy and the University of Connecticut, and attended Northwestern University. She was legislative assistant to the House majority leader in Connecticut prior to moving to Washington. Mrs. Forsythe has a deaf son, Gerard Winalski, who is a 1968 graduate of Gallaudet College.

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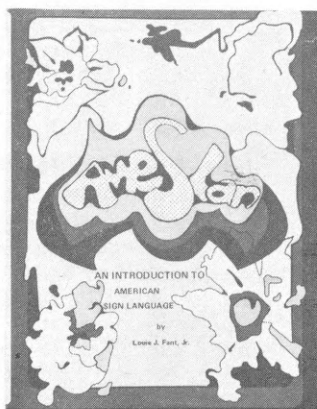
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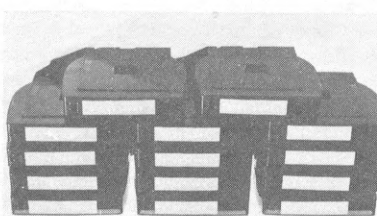
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N.A.D. President's Message

By Don G. Pettingill

9314 Wellington
Seabrook, Maryland 20801

Merry Christmas, everyone! And may 1973 be filled with unlimited Deaf Pride, Deaf Confidence, Deaf Politics and DO POWER!

On November 11, 1972, I was honored to be one of the four panelists at a forum on Deaf Power sponsored by the American Professional Society of the Deaf (APSD) of New York City. The other three participants were Taras B. Denis, Rev. Jay Croft and Martin Sternberg.

With Allen Sussman moderating, some very good points were offered on Deaf Power, politics, etc., and the question and answer period proved informative and exciting. Over 450 parents, teachers, professionals and deaf adults attended.

The most gratifying thing, however, is the APSD itself! Formed several years ago by a group of deaf professionals composed of engineers, chemists, teachers, counselors, etc., it is now a going organization headed by Albert Hlibok as president.

The Deaf Professional Section of the NAD will meet in January for its initial planning session. It may well be that the APSD is the ideal vehicle for creating a nationwide organization of deaf professionals and that the way to proceed is simply by affiliation between the APSD and the NAD.

We are steadily MOVING toward our goal of nationwide visibility for all deaf professionals, which is very desirable and long overdue. We will continue to explore and study the very best ways to achieve this objective and will keep you posted through this column and by other means.

Mrs. Lee Katz, president of the International Association of Parents of Deaf Children, now has an office in Halex House. She is working full-time contacting and organizing interested parents. She recently told me that she received 200 inquiries in a week from one letter she mailed out to parents! Which proves that parents, too, are ready and eager for some effective direction, leadership . . . and HOPE!

The NAD Executive Board met in Council Bluffs, Iowa, the weekend of November 17-19, for our first major meeting since the Miami Beach convention. The Iowans, headed by Donald (Pat) Irwin, president of the Iowa Association of the Deaf, really did themselves proud as hosts. Dr. Joseph Giangreco, superintendent of the Iowa School for the Deaf, graciously provided meeting rooms and an atmosphere of welcome and congeniality to make us all feel completely at home. On Saturday afternoon the Executive Board met in open session in the school auditorium. Many adult Iowans witnessed the proceedings. Another thing I enjoyed was the number of students who packed the balcony to watch us in action.

Then the Executive Board, along with Superintendent and Mrs. Giangreco and officers of the IAD, had Sunday dinner with the students in their dining room. After dinner there was much enjoyable interaction with the students, right up to the time when a nervous bus driver had to drag us away in order that we not miss our planes!

All in all, it was a new and refreshing experience for me. It is hoped that more such meetings can be held in other schools for the deaf in the future to build further good will, mutual respect and trust between everyone involved with deafness: educators, parents, students, deaf adults!

Last but not least, an astonishing amount of work and

decisions were accomplished in those three short days . . . and nights.

You guessed it! Operation Snowball is gaining momentum. But we are not satisfied just to let it generate its own. We are forever pushing, looking for more and more human dynamos to help us with the job of breaking "sound" barriers and educating the world with the truth about deafness and the deaf.

Donald (Pat) Irwin, 211 Test Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501, has agreed to serve as coordinator of the new regional committees. I am pleased because this is a man-killing job which will require unusual organizational abilities and the stamina of a superman, both of which Pat has. Your state presidents and Representatives will all be hearing from him just as soon as he gets his program into gear.

NAD Executive Board members sincerely want to become involved with the people of their regions. This includes deaf adults, parents, professionals, young deaf adults and politicians. If you recall, I have covered each of these sections at one time or another, along with the part they can all play in the total effort toward helping the deaf win their rightful place under the sun.

Samuel A. Block, NAD Board Member from Illinois (8041 Kildare Ave., Skokie, Illinois 60076), has consented to head the huge Ways and Means Committee. Such a demanding job that it took me six months to find a willing person, Sam is a most welcome addition to our very impressive list of committee chairmen. Next month I hope to have all appointments complete and will reprint the whole list.

Also, next month I will want to review our progress since July and print the complete list of state presidents and Representatives. I feel it is important that all know who their key area Representatives are so they can contact them whenever the need arises.

Thank all of you for your encouraging response to my last month's column on leadership workshops. Until the mail gets too heavy, I will answer each of you. We even received letters from state rehabilitation agencies and school authorities asking us to move ahead with such a grassroots-educational program just as fast as possible.

This reminds me of a fitting story about Benjamin Franklin. After months of haggling over the U.S. Constitution, the last participant finally signed it. Franklin then pointed to a chair at the other end of the long conference table, on which was carved a sun and its rays, half showing on a horizon, and said, "Now I know that sun is a rising sun, not a setting sun!"

This is my hope and prayer for the deaf of America this bright and exciting year of 1973! Now if we can just force that old sun to rise a little faster to make up for the years it hasn't risen at all! Amen!

Send items about state associations to:

NORMAN S. BROWN

State Association News Editor

P.O. Box 50221

Indianapolis, Indiana 46250

Regional news editors will be announced in the
January issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

MERRY CHRISTMAS, HAPPY NEW YEAR! The staff of the Home Office joins me in wishing all of you the merriest of Christmases and the happiest of New Years. By now, the office is getting back into shape. Last month the gremlins, or goblins, or somebody made off with the Home Office Notes, so there were none in the last issue.

Those notes were to take further recognition of the changes in the office, including the new office arrangements which have finally been completed. These included the new office for the Executive Secretary, the new reception room and the new offices both for our book division and accounting departments. We also have a new library and file room and have gone about as far as we can go in our present quarters.

Any further changes will necessitate our moving outward. Just when this will come is anybody's guess. But the book division is growing by leaps and bounds. And a veritable torrent of orders keeps pouring in so that we are hard put to keep up with them all.

We are instituting new packaging methods and new invoicing means in an effort to keep up with the flow. In this respect, we hope that readers, particularly those who have ordered books or written to us, will bear in mind that the problems of the post office are severe.

Your daily newspapers are full of the difficulties here, and it should not come as a great surprise if this affects you and the NAD as well. So that if you do not get the books you ordered in a reasonable length of time—write and let us know.

I do not know what a reasonable length of time might be because we were advised by a large book publishing company that it takes five weeks to deliver books west of the Mississippi. But whatever it is, it will help immensely if you will assume that it is the post office and not us that is to blame for the delay. By that I mean, include a copy, or repeat whatever was in the original order or letters because we may never have received it and just asking about what happened to your order will only bring a letter back asking what was in the order anyway?

STAFF CHANGES: It seems we are always in the process of announcing staff changes, and this is one of the more regrettable facts of life. But we have them and now we have with us Barbara Jehlen who replaced Kay Clark. Kay had been with us for a long time and retired to become a housewife. In addition to Barbara, we now have Debbie Babcock who replaces Debbie Madsen as our receptionist. The original Debbie has moved on to the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped where she will be a secretary-interpreter, thus giving the Office of Education the only two interpreter positions in the entire Civil Service structure.

Except for the staff changes, we continue to grow. During the past month, we have had numerous meetings relating to the welfare of the deaf. Included in these were meetings with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, the National Census of the Deaf and the Ad Hoc Consumer Committee. This last is to determine what has been accomplished in the Social and Re-

habilitation Service relative to serving the deaf since our last meeting in February of this year. This becomes especially important in view of the veto by President Nixon of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act of 1972—a piece of legislation on which we pinned most of our hopes for the future.

The veto also meant that we will have to start all over again when Congress reconvenes in January to try to get a new bill passed and signed so that the services we need so badly will become reality. It must be noted, however, that deaf people and their friends did a wonderful job on the original legislation. The letters and telegrams that went to Congressmen and Senators, and even to the President himself, made a great impact on the hearings and the Home Office shall endeavor to keep you posted on what happens next.

This year, for the first time since the NAD moved to the Washington area, there will be no Open House at Christmas. The main reason for this is to conserve our resources for the formal dedication of Halex House in the spring. It would be good to note that the dedication is tentatively set for May 18, 1973. We hope to do this in a manner that is fitting to the importance of the occasion. Naturally, all members of the association and all of our friends are invited so you might want to plan on this now. Inasmuch as this will precede the Gallaudet commencement exercises, it will offer a chance to kill two birds with one stone—attending both the historic occasion of dedicating a monument to the ingenuity and determination of the deaf people of the United States, and also attending a Gallaudet graduation.

SPEAKING OF HALEX HOUSE, has anyone noted the beautiful certificates that we are distributing to contributors to the building fund? This is a gold certificate indicating that the person or persons named on it have contributed one or more square feet of space in Halex House. In effect it means that the certificates are being sent only to those who have contributed \$28.70 or more to the building fund. And this is but one way in which we expect to recognize all contributions that are making Halex House possible. According to tentative plans for the dedication ceremonies, every contributor, large or small, will be permanently recorded in the archives of the association. This will be done either by plaques riveted to the lobby walls or a book listing all contributors and the pages permanently sealed in plastic so that a hundred years from now people will still be aware of whose support made Halex House possible. So if you haven't made your contribution, now is the time to do so.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY has been fairly stable in November. Returning from the National Evaluation Workshop of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf in Memphis, he also attended a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Deafness Research and Training Center in New York, followed that with a quick trip to Akron, Ohio, for the wedding of Past President Lankenau's daughter and a chance to visit old friends, then took off again for Iowa and the NAD Board meeting, and ended the month with a meeting of the advisory board of the National Center for Deaf Blind Youths and Adults in New York. In addition, he journeyed to Baltimore to be interviewed for television as part of Gallaudet's TV program. Also, at another date, to a meeting relative to the delivery of services to the hearing impaired at Johns Hopkins University.

In December he will, along with President Pettingill, take part in a three-hour telethon on deafness that will be shown simultaneously in Baltimore and Washington areas on December 4. On December 7, he will leave for Denmark and a meeting of topic chairmen for the United Nations Task Force on Technical Assistance to developing countries in the area of deafness. Mervin D. Garretson, former NAD Secretary-Treasurer, will accompany him, the two being the only deaf Americans on the task force.

Contributions To Building Fund (Halex House)

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler	\$ 100.00	Jack Albertson	500.00	Anonymous	20.00
Akron Auxiliary Div. No. 154, NFSD	100.00	Cheryl Alessi	45.00	Mr. and Mrs. Hermo Antila	30.00
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		Anonymous	50.00	Arizona Chapter Jr. NAD	25.00
		Anonymous	100.00	Harold Arntzen	57.40

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Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes	114.80
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes (In memory of Freida Meagher)	28.70
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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dager	15.00
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Lucia DeCurtins	2.00
Daisy D'Onfro	60.00
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Bessie DeWitt	10.00
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Empire State Association of the Deaf	58.00
Episcopal Conference of the Deaf	250.00
Anita Ettinger (In memory of Lawrence Yolles)	100.00
Mrs. Samuel Ettinger	25.00
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Mario Santin	100.00
Joseph B. Sapienza	5.00
G. C. Scheler, Jr.	45.00
Ida L. Schmidt	25.00
Frederick C. Schreiber	230.00
Kenneth M. Schroeder	12.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schuster	100.00
John Schwartz	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jay Schwarz	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger O. Scott	22.50
S. E. Scott	1,000.00
Seattle NFSD Auxiliary Div. No. 145	28.70
Brothers of Seattle Division NFSD	28.70
Seattle Division NFSD	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seeger	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shaffer	30.00
Geneviene Sink	25.00
Lil Skinner's Fund Raising Party	380.00
Alfred B. Skogen	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Smith	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Smith	6.00
Mrs. James E. Smith	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith	375.00
Preston W. Snelling	28.79
Paul W. Spevacek	40.00
Society for the Deaf, Wickliffe, Ohio	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sonnenstrahl	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Spellman	28.70
Carol E. Sponable	10.00
Margaret Sprinkel	30.00
Robert Silsbee	2.00
Mrs. Lee H. Stanton	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Stedrak	40.00
Hazel A. Steidemann	200.00
James M. Stern	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stevens	114.80
Vivian Stevenson	28.70
Gaylord Stiarwalt	5.00
Florence Stillman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Stedrak	20.00
Mia Strandberg (In memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bird Craven)	100.00
St. Louis Silent Club	30.00
St. Louis Chapter, Missouri Association of the Deaf	30.00
St. Louis Div. No. 24, NFSD	30.00
St. Paul-Minneapolis Div. No. 61, NFSD	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stokes	50.00
Barry Strassler	10.00
Student Body Government (Gallaudet College)	500.00
Suburban Maryland Movie Club of the Deaf	66.83
Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Swafford	10.00

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sullivan	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Supalla	10.00
Mrs. Allen Sutcliffe	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sutcliffe	57.40
Jim Swab	50.00
Mrs. Theresa Swegel	57.40
Syracuse Civic Association	100.00
Syracuse Guild of the Deaf	5.00
Syracuse Trinity Guild of the Deaf	25.00
Mrs. Ethel Tarrots	1.00
Lucille Taylor (In memory of Frederick Neesam)	28.70
Thompson Hall Newsletter	57.40
Evelyn Thornborrow	10.00
Toledo Deaf Club	25.00
Roy Tuggle	30.00
Norman L. Tully	20.00
Charlotte A. Twombly	28.70
Eric J. Twombly	28.70
Lara Michelle Twombly	28.70
Lisa Anne Twombly	28.70
Utah Association of the Deaf	28.70
NFSD, Utica Div. No. 45	30.00
Thomas Ulmer	28.70
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	100.00
John Cooper Verfaillie	10.00
Dr. McCay Vernon	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Vinci	60.00
Virginia Association of the Deaf	122.00
Warren Wahlstedt	25.00
Washington Div. No. 46, NFSD	25.00
Washington Association of the Deaf	114.80
Washington State Association of the Deaf, Yakima Chapter	28.70
Buly C. Wales	15.00
Virginia Ward	28.70
Washington State Association, Seattle Chapter	114.80
Mr. and Mrs. Jerald Warner	28.70
Angela Watson	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Watson	28.70
Mrs. Bernice F. Weadick (In memory of Henry Kilthau)	5.00
Edward J. Weiler	50.00
Verna T. Welsh	25.00
West Virginia School for the Deaf Chapter of Future Homemakers of America	57.40
Charles Whisman	28.70
Boyce Williams	342.00
William Williamson	5.00
Everett Wimp	28.70
Winston-Salem Chapter, NCAD	5.00
Mrs. Betty Wiltzack	100.00
Marvin Wolach	100.00
Women's Club for the Deaf, New York	100.00
Alice R. Wood	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. John Wurdemann	15.90
Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Yokeley, Jr.	20.00
Joyce J. York	30.00
Youngstown District No. 9 of Ohio Association of the Deaf	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Yowell	50.00
Mrs. Lois Zerwick	30.00

Vilas M. Johnson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kaufman
Marlin F. Klein
Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKown
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mann
Mrs. William Moehle
Mrs. Thomas Osborne
Frances M. Parsons
Walter C. Rockwell
G. C. Scheler, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Conrad A. Stedrak
Alice R. Wood

\$50 and over

Harold Arntzen
Albert G. Barnabei
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Clark
Marcus T. Delk, Jr.
Patrick A. Graybill
John W. Hammersmith
Robert R. Letson
William C. Purdy
Barbara Schreiber
Mrs. Theresa Swegel

Under \$50

Mrs. Janet Barber
Delores Bushnag
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colburn
Sam Davis
Mrs. Edythe Denning
Loraine DiPietro
Mrs. Sophie Easton
Mrs. Glenn Ennis
John W. Hammersmith
Mrs. Peter Kensicki
Patricia Ann Kitchen
Medford W. Magill
Ronald L. Miller
Clarice M. Petrick
Mrs. Janet Richard
Mrs. Arthur L. Smith
Syracuse Guild of the Deaf

National Association of the Deaf New Members

Gabi Baer	Maryland
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carrier	Maine
Tom Creed	California
Buffy Fetter	California
Marlin Florsheim	California
Mrs. Elizabeth Gardner	Ohio
Mrs. Gladys Germany	New Jersey
Catherine Louise Greer	Massachusetts
John W. Groth, Jr.	Virginia
Rev. and Mrs. Eugene Kimmel	Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Donald La Vallee	Maryland
Harry Mangels	Florida
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Munro	Indiana
Mrs. Jo Rhea Perey	Texas
Mr. and Mrs. James D. Pokorny	Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rosen	Maryland

State Association Presidents

ALABAMA: Robert W. Cunningham, 556 Zinia Lane, Birmingham, Alabama 35215
ARIZONA: James G. Goodson, 1708 North 15th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007
ARKANSAS: Mrs. Charlotte Collums, 5115 "F" Street, Little Rock, Arkansas 72005
CALIFORNIA: Kyle Workman, 3317 West 166th Street, Torrance, California 90504
COLORADO: Milton D. Belcher, 724 East Kiowa, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903
FLORIDA: Charles R. Stanley, 6666 Burpee Drive South, Jacksonville, Florida 32210
GEORGIA: Walter Brown, 1430 West Peachtree Street, Pershing Point Building, Suite 615-16, Atlanta, Georgia 30309
IDAHO: Robert Jones, 1723 South Atlantic Street, Boise, Idaho 83702
ILLINOIS: John B. Davis, 9501 North Tripp, Skokie, Illinois 60076
INDIANA: Leslie Massey, 3912 North Audubon Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226
IOWA: Donald Irwin, 211 Test Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
KANSAS: Billy Nedrow, 2509 North 48th Terrace, Kansas City, Kansas 66104
KENTUCKY: Dickie Vickers, 6083 #1, Sebree Drive, Florence, Kentucky 41042
LOUISIANA: Anthony Mowad, P. O. Box 574, Oakdale, Louisiana 71463
MARYLAND: Leon Auerbach, 7112 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
MICHIGAN: Durward Young, 3818 Quincy Street, Hudsonville, Michigan 49426
MINNESOTA: Lloyd Moe, 1211 East 6th Street, Duluth, Minnesota 55805
MISSISSIPPI: William B. Smith, 26 Bayou View Drive, Gulfport, Mississippi 39601
MISSOURI: Gerald R. Graner, 339 Calvert Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri 63119

Pledges To Home Office Building Fund

\$1,000.00

Mr. and Mrs. Mervin D. Garretson
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Schreiber

\$500 and over

Rev. E. F. Broberg
Robert DeVenny
Kenneth Morganfield
Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith

\$300 and over

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lisnay
Linda L. Raymond

\$200 and over

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Burnett
Mrs. Marjorie Ciere
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Cole
Paul W. Spevacek
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Stifter

\$100 and over

Cheryl Alessi
Martin Belsky
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bloom, Jr.
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes
Simon J. Carmel
Marjorie Culbertson
Denver Division No. 64, NFSD
Daisy D'Onfrío
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Dillon
Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Gentile
Auma L. Herbold
Margaret E. Jackson
Mildred M. Johnson

MONTANA: James Pederson, Box 423, Black Eagle, Montana 59414

NEBRASKA: Delbert Erickson, 3819 North 100 Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68134

NEVADA: Eugene A. Sullivan, 2837 East Hickey Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030

NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION: John F. Spellman, 19 Edgemere Drive, Cranston, Rhode Island 02905

NEW JERSEY: Edgar Bloom, Jr., 1430 Dunn Parkway, Mountainside, New Jersey 07092

NEW YORK: Richard Corcoran, 9 Marion Avenue, South Glen Falls, New York 12801

NORTH CAROLINA: Ralph P. Crutchfield, 2640 Lomond Street, S.E., Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27107

NORTH DAKOTA: Philip Frelich, 615 3rd Avenue, Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301

OHIO: Dick Petkovich, 1636 Eddington Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118

OKLAHOMA: Martin Shipman, 218 Marshall, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074

OREGON: George Scheler, Jr., 3418 S. W. 125th Street, Beaverton, Oregon 97005

PENNSYLVANIA: Charles E. Boyd, 109 Brit-tany Drive, Chalfont, Penna. 18914

SOUTH CAROLINA: Mrs. Helen Maddox, P. O. Box 486, Taylors, South Carolina 29687

SOUTH DAKOTA: Norman Larson, Jr., 701 East 18th Street, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57105

TENNESSEE: Robert Lawson, 709 Barclay Drive S. E., Knoxville, Tennessee 37920

TEXAS: Ralph H. White, 2504 Bluffview Drive, Austin, Texas 78704

UTAH: W. David Mortensen, 460 West 5720 South, Murray, Utah 84107

VIRGINIA: Mrs. Bernard W. Moore, 326 Rose-neath Road, Richmond, Virginia 23221

WASHINGTON STATE: John O'Brien, 811 137th Avenue, N.E., Foothill Terrace Apts. #201, Bellevue, Washington 98005

WEST VIRGINIA: Charles G. Weiner, 1509 Foster Place, Steubenville, Ohio 43952

WISCONSIN: Leonard J. Peacock, 510 Racine Street, Delavan, Wisconsin 53115

Recent Developments Among State Associations

New Jersey: The New Jersey Association of the Deaf Petition Committee has formed a Total Communication Fund and asked for donations to further their aims to help deaf children and to establish communication classes throughout the state. They have a red on white bumper sticker, "Total Communication To Better Educate the Deaf Child." Make checks payable to N. J. A. D., Total Communication, mail to Raymond O'Grady, 6 Blansing Road, Manasquan, N. J. 08736.

State Conventions

Alabama Association of the Deaf
June 14-16, 1973
Mobile, Admiral Semmes Hotel

Kentucky Association of the Deaf
June 6-9, 1973
Danville, Kentucky School for the Deaf

Louisiana Association of the Deaf
June 14-16, 1973
Alexandria, Ramada Inn

Mississippi Association of the Deaf
June 8-9, 1973
Jackson

Montana Association of the Deaf
June 15-17, 1973
Lewistown

New Jersey Association of the Deaf
June 22-24, 1973
Point Pleasant, Beacon Manor Hotel

Oregon Association of the Deaf
June 8-10, 1973
Beaverton

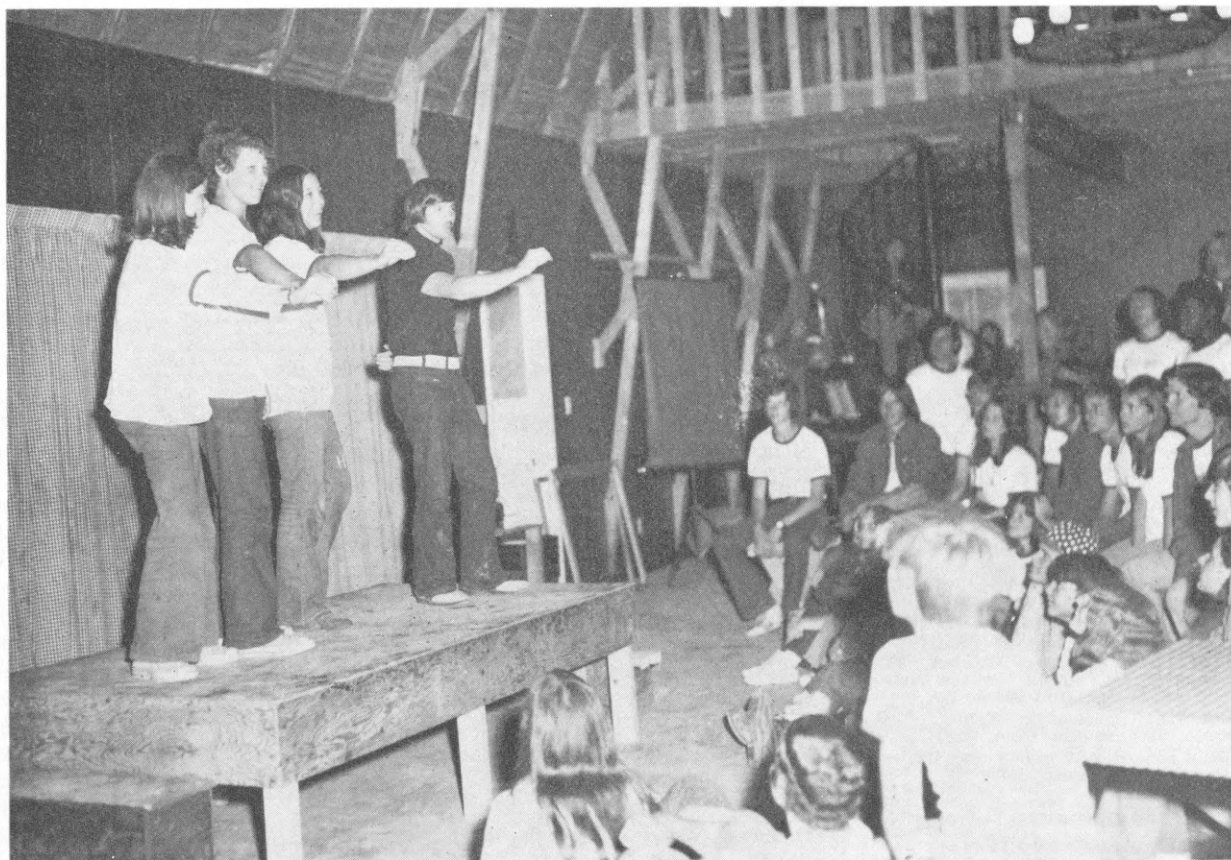
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
Phoenix Association of the Deaf, Inc.	Arizona
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Silent Athletic Club of Denver	Colorado
Connecticut Association of the Deaf	Connecticut
Hartford Club of the Deaf, Inc.	Connecticut
Block G. Lettermen's Club	District of Columbia
Capital City Association of the Deaf	District of Columbia
Atlanta Club of the Deaf	Georgia
Southtown Club of the Deaf	Illinois
Cedarloo Club of the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc.	Kansas
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children ..	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Flint Association of the Deaf, Inc.	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Silent Club	Missouri
Great Falls Public Library	Montana
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
Delaware Valley Club of the Deaf	New Jersey
Rip Van Winkle Club of the Deaf	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
Rochester Recreation Club for the Deaf, Inc.	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf—Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Ohio School for the Deaf Alumni Association	Ohio
Toledo Deaf Club	Ohio
Portland Association of the Deaf	Oregon
Beaver Valley Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Reading Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
York Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Providence Club for the Deaf	Rhode Island
Rhode Island Alumni Association	Rhode Island
Greater Greenville Silents Club	South Carolina
Bill Rice Ranch	Tennessee
Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	Tennessee
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
Austin Club for the Deaf	Texas
Dallas Association of the Deaf	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Wheeling Association of the Deaf	West Virginia
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Chippewa Valley Association of Deaf	Wisconsin
Madison Association of the Deaf	Wisconsin
Vancouver Association of the Deaf	Canada

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

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Session I: June 18-July 17, 1973

Session II: July 17-August 17, 1973

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- Provide leadership experience and training
- Offer a unique academic, work and recreational environment.
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Nature study
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Paint parties
Totem pole building
Repair work
Fireplace building
Walk building
Camp beautification
Barbecue pit building
Tree planting

CAMP ACTIVITIES

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Sailing
Water skiing
3-day canoe expedition
In and out of state field trips

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Softball
Hayrides
Volleyball
Archery
Swimming
Fishing
Treasure hunts
Dancing
Boating
Campouts
Cookouts
Bull sessions
Bowling

Please write for more information or apply directly to:

YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP
1200 East 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205

Bylaws of the National Association of the Deaf

As approved at the Convention of the NAD, St. Louis, Mo., July 21-27, 1957, and as amended at the Conventions of the NAD, Dallas, Texas, July 2-9, 1960, Miami, Florida, July 1-7, 1962, Washington, D.C., July 6-11, 1964, San Francisco, California, July 11-16, 1966, Las Vegas, Nevada, June 17-22, 1968, Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 26-August 1, 1970, and Miami Beach, Florida, July 2-9, 1972.

Preamble

a. The National Association of the Deaf shall be the focal point of the activities of all Cooperating Member Associations in promoting the welfare of the deaf in educational measures, in employment, and in any other field pertaining to or affecting the deaf of America in their pursuit of economic security, social equality, and all their just rights and privileges as citizens. The National Association shall cooperate with educational institutions in their efforts to foster total growth among young people through sponsorship of a Junior National Association of the Deaf.

b. It shall cooperate with its Cooperating Member Associations through their presidents or their appointed Representatives, and give assistance to the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, in state or local activities pertaining to the welfare of the deaf. It shall apprise the Cooperating Member Associations as to conditions and trends which may affect the deaf, and the Cooperating Member Associations shall likewise apprise the National Association as to such conditions and trends wherein its assistance may be needed. The National Association will assist the Cooperating Member Associations, when requested, by preparation of publicity material, by giving counsel as to procedure, by writing letters, and by any other helpful means.

c. The National Association of the Deaf shall be in fact a federation of Cooperating Member Associations of the deaf, and it shall also render assistance when possible to individual deaf persons and local groups of deaf persons. It shall cooperate with other organizations of and for the deaf, with educational organizations, and with organizations of parents of deaf children in any measure its officers or its Executive Board or its membership may deem important in promoting the interests of the deaf. Its members shall be the individual members of the Cooperating Member Associations and others who may be eligible although not members of Cooperating Member Associations.

d. While the National Association of the Deaf is controlled essentially by the Cooperating Member Associations through a system of representative government, it has no control over the in-

ternal affairs or the finances of the Cooperating Member Associations.

Article I — Membership

Section 1. Organizational Membership

a. Cooperating Member Associations. Any association of the deaf in the United States with statewide representation of at least 20 persons may become a Cooperating Member Association of the National Association by officially informing the National Association of its decision to cooperate, of its indication or its intention to carry out the provisions of membership described elsewhere in these Bylaws, and by remitting its quota for the current calendar year. All resident members of Cooperating Member Associations automatically become members of the National Association under arrangements described in Article VII.

(Note: The District of Columbia will be treated as having the status of a "state.")

b. Regular Members. Regular resident members of Cooperating Member Associations in good standing shall be Regular Members of the National Association.

c. Honorary Members. By a two-thirds vote of a National Convention, Honorary Membership may be conferred upon any individual in recognition of distinguished service in the interests of the deaf. Such members shall be privileged to participate in conventions, but they shall not vote or hold office.

d. Associate Members. Persons residing outside the United States may be elected Associate Members of the National Association, with the privilege of participating in and voting in conventions. They shall pay dues at the same rate as Advancing Members.

e. Junior National Association of the Deaf. Membership in the Junior National Association of the Deaf shall constitute a special classification for the purposes of participation in the Council of Representatives.

Section 2. Individual Membership.

a. Advancing Member. Any citizen of the United States of good repute who is interested in the welfare of the deaf may become an Advancing Member by paying the initiation fee of \$10.00, which shall be the first year's dues, and includes a subscription to the official publication. Thereafter, the dues may be paid at the same rate, or at the rate of \$1.00 per month if desired. Advancing Members who maintain their membership for three consecutive years or longer shall be listed in the honor group called the Order of the Georges in recognition of a superior and responsible type of members who are making a special contribution to the strength and stability of the NAD. Combination husband-wife dues shall be \$15.00 per year, or \$1.50 per month, which shall

include only one subscription to the official publication.

b. Contributing Member. Anyone contributing a total sum of \$100.00, or \$100.00 in a single cash payment, shall become a Contributing Member. Members who were recorded as Life Members prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall be automatically classified as Contributing Members. Contributing Members may advance to a higher rank by further contributions and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

c. Sustaining Member. An Advancing Member whose payments total \$250.00, or any person making a single cash payment of \$250.00, shall become a Sustaining Member. Members of the Century Club prior to adoption of these Bylaws shall automatically become Sustaining Members and they shall be entitled to a subscription to the official publication and listing in the Order of the Georges for as many years as their contribution equals their annual dues.

d. Patron. Any member whose contributions make a total sum of \$500.00, or any person making a cash contribution of \$500.00, shall be a Patron.

e. Benefactor. Any member whose payments total \$1,000.00, or who makes a cash contribution of \$1,000.00, shall be a Benefactor.

f. Sponsor. Individuals or organizations ineligible for membership which make a contribution in any amount shall be known as Sponsors. They have no membership privileges or obligations.

g. Patrons and Benefactors are individuals who shall be entitled to permanent listing in the Order of the Georges and a lifetime subscription to the official publication.

Article II — Home Office

Section 1. Authorization.

a. The Association shall maintain an official headquarters, to be known as the Home Office, at such location and in such quarters as shall be designated by the Council of Representatives assembled at a regular convention, and the location thus designated shall remain the headquarters of the Association until changed by vote of the Council of Representatives. (Note: The 1972 convention designated 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland.)

Section 2. Function.

a. In the Home Office shall be kept the official records of the Association, official documents, membership records, research material, and supplies of literature for publicity purposes. It shall build up and maintain a library of information on the deaf, including

books, bound volumes of periodicals, pamphlets, and any other informative material it may find available. Facilities of the library shall be made available to research workers, students, writers, and others in search of information on the deaf.

b. The Home Office shall prepare and mail to all duly appointed Representatives, at least 60 days before the convention date, a briefing and general instructions for their guidance, and include a copy of the Bylaws.

Article III — Officers

Section 1. Executive Board.

a. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a President-Elect, a Secretary-Treasurer, the immediate Past President, and eight members of the Executive Board.

Section 2. Election of Officers.

a. The officers of the Association shall be elected separately by a roll call vote on the last day of each biennial convention and shall hold their offices for a term of two years, or until their successors are duly elected. (Note: Board members serve a term of four years, as provided in the next subsection, b). No person shall be eligible to hold office who has not been for two full years immediately preceding the election an Individual or Regular Member in good standing as described in Article I, Sections 1 and 2 of these Bylaws. In the event of election of a Regular Member such Regular Member must become an Individual Member before assuming office. All officers of the Association must be thoroughly conversant and fluent with the American Language of Signs of the deaf, lack of which shall be a disqualification for holding office.

b. The Executive Board shall also be comprised of eight members other than the officers. These members shall represent four geographical divisions of the United States and possessions such that two members shall be elected from each division.

c. These divisions shall be as follows:

I. Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia.

II. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

III. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

IV. Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

d. The Board members shall be elected for a term of four years so that one member of each geographical division shall be elected at each biennial convention.

e. Any Regular or Individual Member in good standing desiring to be a candidate for any office to be filled at a convention may announce his or her intentions in the official publication of the Association four months in advance of the convention. Such candidate shall be given preference in the order of nomination, but nothing in this subsection shall act to prevent other nominations at a convention.

f. Whenever there is only one candidate for an office, the casting of the ballot of the Council of Representatives may be directed by a two-thirds vote.

Section 3. Assumption of Office.

a. The officers thus elected shall assume their respective offices immediately after adjournment of the convention at which they were elected.

Section 4. Nominations.

a. Nominating speeches shall be made only by the member proposing the nomination, and they shall be limited to five minutes.

Section 5. Resignations.

a. Resignations shall be made in writing to the President.

Section 6. Removal from Office

a. An officer or a member of the Executive Board may be removed for failure to carry out the duties of his office as expected of him or for other good and sufficient reasons by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board.

Section 7. Compensation of Officers.

a. The officers and Board Members of the Association shall not receive salaries but shall receive reimbursement for transportation to and from Board meetings and conventions and expenses not to exceed the standard per diem allowance of the Association at the time.

b. The Executive Board may suspend provisions of this section if circumstances warrant.

Article IV — Duties of Officers

Section 1. President.

a. It shall be the duty of the President of the Association to preside at all meetings in National Conventions and at meetings of the Executive Board and at any other official meetings under the jurisdiction of the Association. He shall preside over deliberations of the Executive Board which may be conducted by mail.

b. He shall be chairman ex-officio of the Local Committee in charge of arrangements for National Conventions.

c. He shall appoint such committees as may be provided for in these Bylaws and other committees he may deem necessary in conducting the work of the Association.

d. He may with the approval of the Executive Board appoint an Honorary Board for the Association.

e. He shall with the approval of the

Executive Board appoint an Executive Secretary and if the circumstances warrant an Assistant Executive Secretary.

f. He shall report to each National Convention on his activities since the last previous convention, and on the condition of the Association.

g. He shall appoint the editor of the official publication of the Association subject to approval of the Executive Board.

h. He shall submit, not later than 60 days prior to a convention, a budget covering the next biennial period for the consideration of the entire membership. Such a budget shall be complete in detail showing comparison with the preceding budget.

i. He shall cause this budget to be published in its entirety in the official publication of the National Association of the Deaf. In addition to this publication the President shall cause copies of the budget to be mailed to the executive officers of each Cooperating Member Association for their consideration.

j. He shall assign specific duties to each member of the Executive Board.

Section 2. Vice President.

a. The Vice President shall fill the office of the President when the President is for any reason unable to perform his duties.

Section 3. President-Elect.

a. The President-Elect shall succeed the President on expiration of the President's term.

Section 4. Secretary-Treasurer

a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall record the minutes of all conventions of the Association and meetings of the Executive Board, including meetings conducted by mail, and he shall have the proceedings of each biennial convention and the minutes of all Executive Board meetings published in their entirety in the earliest possible issue of the official publication of the Association.

b. He shall have charge of the Invested Funds of the Association and shall buy or sell such securities or real estate as the Council of Representatives or the Executive Board may direct.

c. He shall make a report of such Invested Funds at each convention or as directed by the Executive Board.

d. He shall be bonded.

e. He shall condense correspondence of the officers and the Home Office and prepare a letter with such information regularly for the members of the Executive Board.

Section 5. Executive Secretary.

a. The Executive Secretary shall hold office at the pleasure of the Executive Board. He shall be responsible for making recommendations concerning policies and programs to the Executive Board. He shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives but may not vote. He shall be responsible for implementing policies approved by the Executive Board

and for administering the Executive Board program as the Executive Board shall direct. The Executive Secretary shall have exclusive power, subject to approved policies, to designate, appoint or remove employees of the Home Office, and he shall supervise and direct their activities. His compensation shall be determined by the Executive Board.

b. He shall keep a list of Cooperating Member Associations with the names and addresses of their officers and resident members.

c. He shall, on February 1 of each year, determine the quota due from each Cooperating Member Association and notify it of such determination, and shall keep a record showing the date and amount of each quota payment.

d. He shall keep a list of all individual members of the Association giving their full names and post office addresses and contributions to date, and shall send them a notice at least one month in advance of the date their membership will expire.

e. He shall send names and post office addresses of all Individual Members of the National Association to the secretary of the Cooperating Member Association in which state they reside.

f. He shall receive all monies due the Association and shall issue receipts for same.

g. He shall sign all checks for such expenditures as may be authorized by the Council of Representatives or the Executive Board.

h. He shall keep a record of all receipts and expenditures involved in connection with any funds maintained by the Association, which shall be open for inspection by interested members, and he shall prepare a report on the state of finances under his care whenever called upon to do so by the President or the Executive Board or the members of the convention.

i. He shall present monthly itemized financial reports for the Association to be printed in the official publication of the Association.

j. He shall give bond in such sum as the Executive Board may require, and such bond shall cover all members of his staff.

Article V — The Executive Board

Section 1. Composition.

a. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, who shall be ex officio chairman, the Vice President, the President-Elect, the Secretary-Treasurer, the immediate Past President, and eight additional members to be elected by the Council of Representatives as provided elsewhere in these Bylaws.

Section 2. Duties.

a. The Executive Board shall have general control of the affairs of the Association from the time of its election and installation until the election and installation of its successors. It shall aim to carry out the expressed will of the Association as far as circum-

stances may render it wise and allowable.

b. It shall have the power to act on proposals submitted by Cooperating Member Associations between conventions.

c. It shall have the power by a majority vote to fill any vacancies in the Executive Board, other than that of the President, which may occur between conventions.

d. It shall have power to appropriate money from the Operating Fund of the Association for purposes tending to promote its welfare. It may appropriate money from the Invested Funds of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of its members. No expenditure not directly authorized by the Association in convention shall be made without the consent of the Executive Board.

e. When meetings are conducted by mail, any member not heard from within 10 working days of mailing shall be recorded as abstaining.

f. It shall turn over to its successors all papers, documents, etc., it may have which belong to the Association.

Article VI — National Conventions

Section 1. Biennial Meetings.

a. The Association shall meet in National Convention every two years, beginning with 1960 unless circumstances call for an earlier meeting or a postponement, as the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote may decide. No convention shall be sponsored by a state organization not a Cooperating Member of the Association.

Section 2. Site of Convention.

a. The site for holding succeeding conventions shall be decided by the Council of Representatives.

b. The Executive Board shall have power to change the sites and/or the dates if circumstances warrant it.

Section 3. Call to Convention.

a. The President shall issue an official call to a National Convention at least six months in advance.

Section 4. Assembly and Council of Representatives.

a. Each convention shall be comprised of two sections, the General Assembly, consisting of all members registered at the convention, and the Council of Representatives, consisting of duly appointed Representatives of Cooperating Member Associations, and the officers and members of the Board. The Representatives and alternates shall be appointed by the various Cooperating Member Associations and their names and addresses submitted to the Home Office at least 30 days prior to the date of each convention, provided that the Council of Representatives may at its discretion seat any Representative whose selection was unavoidably delayed.

b. The number of Representatives to be selected by each Cooperating Member Association shall be in proportion to the number of resident members the Cooperating Member Association has on December 31st prior to a convention year plus Individual Members of the National Association residing in that state but who are not members of the Cooperating Member Association. No Cooperating Member Association shall have more than four Representatives.

c. The proportion shall be determined by the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association in the following manner:

Members	Representatives
Up to 300	1
301 - 600	2
601 - 1000	3
Over 1000	4

d. Each Representative shall have one vote, and the officers and members of the Executive Board shall have one vote each.

e. Cooperating Member Associations shall send the Home Office, at least 10 days before a convention, a list of all members who have joined their association since January 1st of that year, together with a quota payment for each. Failure to send such a list and payment shall automatically disqualify the member or members omitted from such list for registering at the convention as Regular Members of the National Association. Any quota payments so made shall be credited as advance payments on the next quota payment for the current year and payable by April 30th of the succeeding year.

Section 5. Past Presidents

a. Past Presidents of the Association other than the immediate Past President shall be considered members of the Council of Representatives with all the privileges except that of voting.

b. The immediate Past President shall assume the office of President Emeritus with all the rights and privileges of Executive Board membership for one term of two years.

Section 6. Order of the Georges Representative-at-Large.

a. At each convention twenty-five (25) or more members of the Order of the Georges may, if they so desire, organize themselves into a temporary group for the purpose of holding caucuses on pending issues. This group shall be empowered to elect from among the Georges attending the convention one or more Representatives-at-large in the same proportion of Representatives to members as with regular Representatives. Each such Representative shall have the same rights and privileges and voting powers in the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives. A formal certificate attesting to the election of such Representatives, accompanied by a list of the Georges

participating in the election, shall be presented to the President of the Association immediately after such elections.

(Note: Only Georges attending the convention and voting shall be counted in determining the number of Representatives the Order of the Georges shall be entitled to.)

Section 7. Junior National Association of the Deaf.

a. The Junior National Association of the Deaf shall be entitled to two Representatives in the Council of Representatives. Each such Representative shall be elected at their national convention and shall have the same rights and privileges and voting powers in the Council of Representatives as regular Representatives.

b. A formal letter of notification certifying each Representative shall be presented to the Home Office of the National Association immediately after each national convention of the Junior National Association of the Deaf.

Section 8. Procedure.

a. Conventions shall meet twice daily on four days. The first two sessions shall be meetings of the General Assembly, devoted to reports of officers and committees, beginning with the President's report. Sessions three and four shall be confined to meetings of the Council of Representatives. Sessions five and six shall be meetings of the General Assembly. Sessions seven and eight shall be for the Council of Representatives.

b. Any registered member may attend meetings of the Council of Representatives, but separate seating arrangements shall be provided for the Representatives, and only members of the Council may participate in the deliberations.

c. At sessions three and four the Council of Representatives shall consider measures to be submitted to the General Assembly.

d. In sessions of the General Assembly (sessions five and six) new business, as well as reports from the Council of Representatives, shall be proposed, discussed, and put to a vote.

e. At sessions seven and eight the Council of Representatives shall indicate by vote its acceptance or rejection of motions adopted or acted upon during previous sessions, including those of the General Assembly, and decisions made at these meetings of the Council of Representatives shall be considered the final decisions of the convention. Motions adopted at sessions of the General Assembly which are not acted upon by the Council of Representatives shall be considered accepted by the Council of Representatives.

Article VII — Cooperating Member Associations

Section 1. Member Associations.

a. Associations cooperating with the

National Association shall be known as Cooperating Member Associations. They may become such by notifying the Home Office of their decision to cooperate and remitting a fee to be determined at National Conventions.

b. The Council of Representatives shall at each National Convention determine the fee to be paid by each Cooperating Member Association. Such fee shall be an equitable quota based on the number of resident members in good standing which the Cooperating Member Association may have on the preceding December 31st and such quota shall be adjusted annually by the Executive Secretary. Such members of Cooperating Member Association as are Individual Members of the National Association of the Deaf shall not be included in the above determination.

c. All resident members of the Cooperating Member Associations shall be considered Regular Members of the National Association.

d. The Cooperating Member Associations shall provide the National Association with the names and addresses of all resident members and date of membership.

e. Nonpayment of Quotas. The annual quota payment of each Cooperating Member Association, as determined by the Council of Representatives in a convention, shall be paid in full on or before the 30th day of April each year, after which a penalty of 5 per cent shall be added. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations shall be in arrears after the following May 1st, which shall mean automatic suspension from all NAD membership privileges until the arrearage is paid. Representatives from delinquent associations shall not be seated in the Council of Representatives.

f. Delinquent Cooperating Member Associations, once their Representative(s) are not seated in the Council of Representatives, may be restored to good standing at any time, provided, that their association reports on its membership number and pays its quota for the current biennium, plus a delinquency penalty equal to 10 per cent of its quota for the current biennium.

Article VIII — Expenditure Limited

Section 1. Funds and Indebtedness.

a. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the Association shall at any time be subject shall not exceed the regular income for that year, and under no circumstances shall the administration of one biennium incur indebtedness that must be met by any succeeding administration, provided that the Executive Board may by a vote of two-thirds of its members obligate the Association for long term obligations for the purchase of Capital Assets.

b. The Operating Fund of the Association shall be the operating fund of the Association.

c. The Invested Funds of the Associa-

tion shall be such assets of the Association as are invested in stocks, bonds, real estate, or other forms of investment.

Article IX — Fees and Dues

Section 1. Basic Dues.

a. The basic dues for members joining the National Association independently of membership in Cooperating Member Associations shall be \$1.00 a month or \$10.00 a year.

Section 2. Fiscal Year.

a. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first day of April.

Section 3. Eligibility.

a. No Individual Member who is two months in arrears in payment of his dues and no Regular Member whose Cooperating Member Association is in arrears in its quota payments shall be permitted to vote or take part in the deliberations of this Association.

Article X — Committees

Section 1. Appointments

a. The President shall appoint chairmen of such committees he deems necessary to conduct the work of the Association. Such committees may be standing or interim in nature.

b. The Law Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, and other committees specified by the President shall be standing committees of the Association.

c. The President shall appoint the national director of the Junior National Association of the Deaf, who shall be directly responsible to the Executive Board. He shall function as a chairman of a committee.

Section 2. Chairmen of Committees.

a. Chairmen of the Law Committee and the Ways and Means Committee who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives but may not vote.

b. Chairmen of other committees who are not members of the Council of Representatives shall have floor privileges in the Council of Representatives for the duration of discussion in which their committee is involved but may not vote.

Section 3. Functions.

a. Committees shall function as authorized by National Conventions or as charged by the President.

b. Committees shall not obligate the Association in any way, nor engage in fund-raising of any nature except as authorized by National Conventions or by the Executive Board. Chairmen shall submit annual budgets and financial reports to the Executive Board not later than June 1 of each year, and a complete audited financial report at each convention.

Article XI — The Local Committee

Section 1. Appointment.

a. As soon as possible after the location of a convention has been determined, the

sponsoring Cooperating Member Association shall appoint a Local Committee to be approved by the President of the Association, and the Local Committee shall make the best possible arrangements for the reception and entertainment of members of the Association.

b. In the event a convention is held without a sponsoring organization, the President shall, with the approval of the Executive Board, make the necessary arrangements.

Section 2. Functions.

a. The President of the National Association shall be ex-officio chairman of the Local Committee. The Local Committee shall not enter into contracts involving expenditures or concessions not directly concerned with the reception and entertainment of members and guests of the convention without first submitting bids for said contracts to the President of the Association for approval: withholding of said approval being equivalent to the rejection of said bids. In case of an appeal to the Executive Board, the decision of that body shall be final.

Section 3. Financial Report.

a. The Local Committee shall, within two months following the adjournment of the convention for which it was appointed, terminate its activities with a final report to the President, accompanied by a financial settlement with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

Article XII — Program Committee

Section 1. Selection and Duties.

a. At least three months before the time of the holding of each National Convention, the President of the Association shall appoint a Program Chairman and a Program Committee consisting of as many persons as he deems necessary, with himself as ex-officio non-voting chairman, to prepare a program for the convention, which shall be published at least one month in advance of the convention.

Article XIII — Affiliated Organizations

Section 1. Affiliation.

a. Any local group of deaf persons, such as clubs or church or social groups, or any other interested groups, may affiliate with the National Association upon payment of annual dues of \$10.00 or more. This is simply a gesture of support to the Association, and it gives the affiliated organization authority to state on its stationery or official papers that it is affiliated with the National Association. The Executive Board shall have the power to disapprove any and all such applications for affiliation.

Section 2. Autonomy.

a. All local affiliated organizations shall have full charge of their own

funds and property and shall not be financially responsible to the National Association, except to the extent of paying their annual dues. Conversely, the National Association assumes no financial responsibility for any of its affiliates or cooperating agencies.

Article XIV — Official Seal

Section 1. Authorization.

a. The official seal of the Association shall be as described below:

b. A milled outer circle; just within and following this the words, "National Association of the Deaf"; within this a smaller dotted circle; within and following this the word, "Incorporated," and the date "1900"; in the center of the whole the letters, "U.S.A."

Article XV — Official Publication

Section 1. Authorization.

a. The Association shall maintain an official publication in which shall be printed all official papers of the Association, all reports of the officers, and other such matters as may be of interest to the members.

Section 2. Subscriptions.

a. A subscription price sufficient to pay the cost of printing shall be charged for the official publication.

Section 3. Duties of the Staff.

a. Editor. The editor shall be directly responsible for all editorials and for all other matter submitted for publication in the official publication, and he shall be authorized to appoint the editorial and business staff.

b. Business Manager. The business manager shall be in charge of all financial matters of the official publication. He shall submit a detailed and certified report at each biennial convention in addition to other reports as specified in the Bylaws. He shall submit a proposed budget for the ensuing two years at the second meeting of the General Assembly of each convention.

c. Circulation Manager. The circulation manager shall be responsible for all matters concerning circulation.

d. Advertising Manager. The advertising manager shall be responsible for soliciting and contracting for advertising. He shall promptly submit all contracts to the business manager.

e. Compensation. The Executive Board of the National Association, upon recommendations submitted by the editor and approved by the Ways and Means Committee, shall set salaries and other forms of compensation for services rendered in connection with the official publication.

f. Delegation of duties. The Editor may, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, delegate the duties of the business manager, the circulation manager and the advertising manager to the Home Office.

Article XVI — Amendments

Section 1. Amendment Authorized.

a. These Bylaws may be amended at any regular convention of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the Council of Representatives. Such proposed amendments shall be submitted in writing, read, and seconded at least one day before vote is taken.

b. Debate on such amendments shall be permissive in the General Assembly.

c. Any provisions in these Bylaws may in unforeseen and urgent circumstances be suspended for a specified purpose by a 4/5 vote of the Council of Representatives.

d. The Articles of Incorporation of this Association may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board, provided the Executive Board shall not engage the Association in any activity, business, or function inconsistent with the stated purpose of being as outlined in the Preamble to these Bylaws and providing the non-profit nature of the Association is preserved.

Article XVII — Parliamentary Authority

Section 1. Robert's Rules of Order.

a. In parliamentary procedure Robert's Rules of Order, current edition, shall be the parliamentary authority governing deliberations.

Article XVIII — Force of Bylaws

Section 1. Effective Date.

a. These Bylaws, effective July 5, 1960, shall supersede all prior National Association of the Deaf Bylaws until amended.

Section 2. Disclaimer.

a. If any provision of these Bylaws or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the Bylaws and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Article XIX — Dissolution

Section 1. Distribution of Assets.

a. Upon dissolution of this organization, after payment of all then existing debts and liabilities, all assets shall be distributed to the Cooperating Member Associations in good standing at the time of dissolution; the division and distribution of assets shall be in proportion to the most recent annual quota, so long as these associations are organized and are operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes.

b. Should the above named organizations either not be in existence, or should they at any time not be organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes, then in that event the assets of this organization shall be distributed to an organization that is organized and is operated exclusively for religious, charitable, educational, or scientific purposes.

YOUTH LEADERSHIP CAMP



POSITIONS OPEN

The Jr. NAD Youth Leadership Camp program is soliciting nominations and applications for the positions listed below. Candidates should have the following qualifications: 1) Proven ability and related experiences for certain positions; 2) experience with the deaf; 3) ability to use the simultaneous method of communication; 4) genuine interest in developing students' potentials. Room and board will be furnished by the camp plus salaries based upon qualifications and experiences. Teacher trainees with the above qualifications will be considered.

Camp Secretary
Community Coordinator
Recreation Director
Public Relations Director
Head Boys Counselor
Head Girls Counselor
8 Counselors
2 Interpreters

Ten (10) volunteer junior counselors are also sought. Room and board furnished.

Applicants may have the opportunity to work for the 1st session or 2nd session or BOTH.

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The 1973 NAD Youth Leadership Camp program invites you to participate in your choice of a unique and challenging summer camp session, full of learning, work and fun.

It is a special program that offers a challenge for "learning by doing" and "to do your best."

The ultimate goal of the leadership program is to help students gain a sense of direction and initiative par excellence.

Specific purposes of the program:

- Develop individual goals, motivation and creativity
- Provide leadership experience and training
- Offer a unique academic, work and recreational environment
- Provide a challenging, stimulating and relevant summer experience.

In the quiet beauty of great Northern Minnesota, you will be offered:

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR OUTSTANDING HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

ACADEMIC OFFERINGS

Social science
Language arts
Debates
Dramatics
Public speaking
Panel discussions
Workshops
Life saving and safety
Nature study
Fireside topics

CAMP PROJECTS

Paint parties
Totem pole building
Repair work
Fireplace building
Walk building
Camp beautification
Barbecue pit building
Tree planting

CAMP ACTIVITIES

Bonfire programs
Sailing
Water skiing
3-day canoe expedition
In and out of state field trips
Hiking
Touch football
Softball
Hayrides
Volleyball
Archery
Swimming
Fishing
Treasure hunts
Dancing
Boating
Campouts
Cookouts
Bull sessions
Bowling

Please write for more information or apply directly to:

Youth Leadership Camp
1200 East 42nd Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205



interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

RID EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Celia Warshawsky, Vice President
Lucile Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer

Miss Jane Beale, Editor

John Shipman, Board Member
Ralph Neesam, Board Member

CONSULTANT

Edna P. Adler,
Rehabilitation Services Administration

The National Evaluation Workshop (N.E.W.) held in Memphis, Tenn., October 20-23, 1972, was a landmark for the interpreting profession—the first step toward the attainment of one of RID's major goals, certification of interpreters.

The purpose of the workshop was to test and certify one interpreter from each RID chapter and to train delegates in evaluation procedures so that they would have the "know-how" necessary to establish evaluation committees in their local areas.

Three evaluation teams, composed of three deaf people and two interpreters, worked simultaneously almost "round the clock" to evaluate all of the participants and staff members (72).

The one-hour test for the Comprehensive

Skills Certificate consists of an interview, translating and interpreting from audio tapes and reverse translating and reverse interpreting from color films. Tests for the three remaining certificates (Expressive Translating, Expressive Interpreting and Reverse Skills) use portions of the Comprehensive Skills material. "Warm-up" materials allow interpreters to practice prior to taking the certification examination.

Included on the N.E.W. program was a workshop, conducted by RID President Carl Kirchner, designed to orient the participants to the evaluation procedures. Four other workshops offered valuable information and an opportunity for brainstorming in the areas of chapter development, legal rights, group dynamics and trends in sign language.

Participants at the N.E.W. were given the responsibility of carrying out the national evaluation procedures at the local level as agents of the RID Certification Board. The chapter representatives have been asked to serve on the local certification teams for at least one year to provide consistency and continuity.

One short-term goal of the RID is to have a directory of certified members issued by June 30, 1973. Certification is not mandatory; it is the choice of the individual member.

In accordance with membership categories passed by the General Assembly in Long Beach, all RID members remain as active members with no indication of interpreting ability. An interpreter may become a certified member upon satisfactory completion of one of the tests for certification.

No current certification by a local chapter will be accepted for "grandfathering" an interpreter so that he may receive a national certificate; however, local chapters may still require their members to go through a local evaluation.

The national RID will issue certificates as well as wallet-size cards showing membership and certification.

All materials for the evaluations were developed by the national RID and are the sole property of the RID. There are three forms of material for each test for

certification, each of comparable difficulty.

The first evaluation session in most chapters will be to evaluate prospective members of the local evaluation team who will serve for at least one year. After the local evaluation team is selected, the chapter will be able to begin evaluating member interpreters for certification.

Some of the smaller chapters may wish to postpone establishment of an evaluation team and make an arrangement with a neighboring chapter to evaluate its members.

It is also permissible for an interpreter to be evaluated by an evaluation team other than that of his local chapter.

The RID Executive Board will establish an RID Certification Board and an Appeals Board, which will handle complaints regarding certification and grievances regarding unprofessional conduct of interpreters. The latter group will make recommendations to the RID Certification Board as to the retention or rescinding of a certificate.

Most of the evaluation workshop was devoted to giving the participants information in the following key areas:

1. Selection of permanent evaluation team
2. Evaluation settings
3. Evaluation materials
4. Evaluation factors
5. Fees and reimbursements
6. Evaluation deviations
7. Professional ethics
8. Supporting staff
9. Eligible evaluators
10. Ineligible evaluators
11. Guideline deviations

Chapter Development . . .

Conducted by Lucile Taylor

Lucile Taylor, RID Secretary-Treasurer, chaired the session on chapter development.

At this workshop the national RID's plans for incorporation and tax exemption were explained. Incorporation will cover all chapters, except those that have already been incorporated. Likewise, tax exemption obtained by the national RID will cover local chapters.

Evaluation . . .

Conducted by Carl J. Kirchner

RID President Carl Kirchner conducted a workshop to orient the chapter representatives to the certification concept and procedures in the national certification program.

Mr. Kirchner emphasized in his opening remarks that plans for certification were not conceived at the 2nd National Workshop/Convention and born in 60 days. Groundwork was laid at the First RID Convention in Wisconsin.

Since then several chapters of the RID have experimented with and developed many of the concepts and processes finally adopted by the national RID Executive Board.

Gallaudet College, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, California State University, Northridge, New York University and the University of Illinois have all been instrumental in a number of ways that have substantially advanced the state of the art toward a national certification program.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through a demonstration grant has made much of the present work possible, particularly the actual implementation of the certification program in the form of a National Evaluation Workshop in Memphis, Tenn., October 20-23, 1972.

With incorporation, local officers, national officers and members will have some legal protection against a "malpractice suit." We will be able to offer liability insurance and perhaps other group benefits.

Some existing chapter constitutions may have to be modified to meet the new status. Also we are being asked to look at the possibility of creating **service areas** determined by geographical areas rather than by state lines. This will provide better professional growth and development for our interpreters.

In order to have a strong national organization, the local chapters must be strong, not only in number of members but in **esprit de corps**. The local chapters must find ways to build both a strong financial base and a strong program base.

Participants at the N.E.W. outlined some ways to develop the financial base, as follows:

1. Local dues
2. Sales—bake sales, garage sales, bazaars
3. Programs, charging admission
4. Interpreting workshops, charging minimal fees
5. Sell published interpreting materials produced by the chapter

Legal Rights/of the Deaf and of Interpreters

Conducted by Judge Joseph Pernick

Judge Joseph Pernick, founder of the Center for the Rights of the Deaf, opened his workshop on legal rights with a discussion of the basic rights of deaf people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." He further stated that a communication barrier is no reason for denying full citizenship.

More specifically, Judge Pernick elaborated on a deaf person's rights to legal assistance, any job he is physically able to do, community services available to every other citizen and to a speedy trial, with an interpreter for both civil and criminal cases. The cost of interpreting services should be paid by the court so that the deaf person enters the court as an equal to the hearing person.

Because his audience was composed mainly of interpreters, Judge Pernick concentrated on the rights and responsibilities of interpreters.

Two **musts** for interpreters are confidentiality and understanding the interpreter's role. The deaf person must be able to trust that the interpreter will not reveal any facts of the case, or the nature of the case, to anyone.

The interpreter must understand that he can protect the rights of the deaf person only by interpreting to and from the deaf person correctly. He (interpreter) cannot substitute his ideas and feelings for the other professionals (attorney, judge) or for the deaf person. He is an interpreter, not an attorney, counselor or censor.

Interpreters were advised to abide by the Code of Ethics written by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf. A copy may be found in the manual **Interpreting for Deaf People** or may be obtained from

6. Sell unique items, such as greeting cards in signs

7. Sell lunches at workshops

8. Subscriptions to a publication

Some suggestions for developing a program base were offered:

1. Conduct workshops with local chapter staff

2. Invite guest speakers

3. Participate in activities with members of the deaf community

4. Work to set up credit course in local schools and colleges

5. Conduct a state or regional interpreters workshop

6. Hold state interpreters convention with state association of the deaf

7. Take courses, attend lectures, conduct workshops in fields relating to interpreting such as group dynamics, sociology, law

8. Publish a monthly or bimonthly newsletter

9. Hold at least three meetings a year, each one offering a workshop or special program

There are countless other activities that a local chapter can undertake if it takes the time to be creative and has confidence in its strength and in the abilities of its member interpreters. Local chapters can **MAKE SOMETHING HAPPEN**.

the RID national office, 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.

Judge Pernick reminded the participants that attorneys often play games in the courtroom, such as asking a question that appears strange to the interpreter. The interpreter must keep in mind that the attorney has a purpose in asking every question, and thus interpret the question as stated.

At times some attorneys will shade (change) the facts through questioning. If the interpreter objects to this tactic, he can ask to be relieved of his assignment and request that the court hire another interpreter.

An interpreter also has the responsibility of doing his homework. Every interpreter should be familiar with common legal terms and invent two signs for each term—one for use when interpreting to a highly literate deaf person and one for interpreting to a deaf person with minimal language skills.

An interpreter has several rights as well as responsibilities. He has the right to, and in fact should, speak to the attorney and to the judge before the trial to explain the interpreting process, including the terms verbatim translation and sense interpretation. The interpreter must follow the attorney's wishes concerning translation and interpretation.

If the deaf person gives inappropriate answers, the attorney, not the interpreter, has the responsibility of rephrasing the question. If it is not apparent to the court, the interpreter has the right to state that he does not think the deaf person understands the questions.

If after speaking with the deaf client, the interpreter feels that a second (deaf) interpreter is necessary, he is within his

rights to request permission of the court for "double interpreting." Precedent for "double interpreting" is the Sanchez case, Bakersfield, California.

Group Dynamics

Conducted by Dr. Nora Weckler

Dr. Nora Weckler of the Leadership Training Program at California State University, Northridge, conducted a workshop in group dynamics.

Participants divided themselves into groups of five, making sure they were not previously familiar with the people in their groups. They then made lists of attitudes and characteristics they considered professional and non-professional in a person. Discussions centered around the lists.

Celia Warshawsky, vice president of the RID, offered her observations of professional and non-professional actions she has seen in interpreters.

As with other sessions, participants took turns interpreting for the workshop to prepare themselves for their individual evaluations.

The workshop on group dynamics was highly beneficial in relaxing the interpreters to be evaluated.

Dr. Weckler also directed the N.E.W.'s opening session, "Getting to Know You." She asked each participant to introduce himself by giving an adjective that described himself or by telling the one thing he wished to be remembered for. This activity proved to be quite humorous as well as a good way to meet new people.

Later on groups of participants divided into small groups with the assignment to list the qualities that make a professional.

Trends in Development of Sign Language and Interpreting Programs

Conducted by John S. Shipman

RID Board Member John S. Shipman conducted this workshop to collect feedback from the participants as to what we (RID) should do with/about the various trends and new signs.

Consensus of participants was unanimous that the RID should take an active role in the entire process shown below, with a possible joint screening committee(s) with the NAD.

Identification: Individual members, upon seeing or inventing a new sign, should present the sign to their local chapter for local screening. (Is the sign new to all or only to the one individual?) If new and deemed a possibility, the local chapter would forward it to the national office by the methods shown under "collection." (To commence following the NAD's forthcoming updated sign language publication.)

Collection: A form should be provided for: 1) paragraph describing how the sign is made; 2) sketch of hand movements; 3) polaroid snapshots or video tapes or

films; 4) comments from the local chapter relevant to the sign. The above form and materials to be sent to the RID office.

Screening: The RID should establish several committees knowledgeable in specific areas, i.e., legal, medical, educational, general, for review and screening of submitted signs. It was pointed out that the NAD, at its convention held this past summer, had established such a committee for screening and standardizing signs. It was suggested, and most agreed, we should attempt to have a joint committee. It was also suggested that the various committees should be regional in nature for more effective interaction of members on the committees.

Recording: New signs which are accepted by the screening committee are to be printed with pictures and hand movement descriptions on loose-leaf binder pages to fit previously selected loose-leaf binder books.

Dissemination: The new signs as recorded would then be distributed to all chapters at certain intervals—quarterly, semiannually, or annually.

The consensus also indicated that the above procedure would insure joint (NAD/RID) approval and standardization. Local chapters would then have resource to the newest acceptable signs and their proper signed form/usage.

The following interpreters represented their chapter at the N.E.W.:

Sherry Albert (Central Pa.)
Mary Lou Bingham (Ala.)
Margaret Borgstrand (N.Y. Metro)
Kathern Carlstrom (Wash.)
S. Melvin Carter, Jr. (Minn.)
Marjorie Clere (N. Y.)
Roma Cline (Ore.)
Victoria Cotter (NorCRID)
Eve Dicker (Wisc.)
Richard Dirst (Ga.)
Betty Edwards (Fla.)
Darrell Ellsworth (Mo.)
Agnes Foret (Mich.)
Theda Gatlin (Ark.)
Ann Guidry (La.)
Richard Hagen (Ia.)
Sheila Hall (Grand Canyon-Tucson)
Patricia Heriford (Kansas)
Virginia Hughes (SCRID)
George Joslin (Va.)
Irma Kleeb (Knoxville)
Bertha Kondrotis (Colo.)
Jennie Koons (Okla.)
Fannie Lang (Phila.)
Winfield McChord (Ky.)
Loretta Ann McDonald (Hawaii)
Eula McRae (Valley of the Sun-Phoenix)
Lucille Maxwell (Houston)
Marguerite Moore (Ohio)
Mary Mulcrone (Illinois)
Shirley Pacetti (Texas)
Thomas Penrose (N.J.)
Daniel Pokorny (Md.)
Fan Pope (Mass.)
Jerry St. John (Miss.)
Marvin Sallop (Conn.)
Ruth Saunders (Pittsburgh)
Joyce Smith (S. C.)
Betty Steed (Tenn.)
Beth Ann Stewart (Utah)
Barbara Thrash (N. M.)
Connie Watson (N. C.)
Howard Watson (Ind.)

Nine interpreters came at their own expense:

Terry Baird (Model Secondary School for the Deaf)
Janet Bourne (Neb.)
Wayne Canady (N.C.)
Elizabeth Carlton (Tex.)
Jonnie Duncan (Tex.)
Robert Ingram (Mich.)
Edsel Jones (Mo.)
Betty Pellegrino (Mich.)
Eugene Thomure (Model Secondary School for the Deaf)

A staff of twenty-four worked diligently to allow the N.E.W. to run smoothly:

Edna Adler (Wash., D. C.)
Barbara Babbini/Brasel (Ill.)
Jane Beale (National Office)
Kenneth Brasel (Ill.)
Kenneth Huff (Wisc.)
Leo Jacobs (Wash., D. C.)
Mildred Johnson (Wash.)
Carl Kirchner (Calif.)
Willard Madsen (Md.)
Julia Mayes (Md.)
Ralph Neesam (Calif.)
Judge Joseph Pernick (Mich.)
David Peterson (Calif.)
Albert Pimentel (Md.)
Lottie Riekehof (Va.)
Robert Sanderson (Utah)
Frederick C. Schreiber (Md.)
John Shipman (Va.)
James Stangarone (N.Y.)
Martin Sternberg (N.Y.)
Lucile Taylor (Wisc.)
Celia Warshawsky (Ill.)
Nora Weckler (Calif.)
Ralph White (Tex.)

Our thanks to all of the participants and staff members who gave so much of their time to make the N.E.W. a huge success.

Local Evaluations

Materials are now available for use by

Information for Interpreters about Evaluations

Certification is only open to members of the national RID.

I. Certificates

Expressive Translating Certificate

The interpreter possessing this certificate has met at least the minimum requirements for expressive translating, which is used in situations that call for exact wording. Minimal reverse translating skills are required.

Expressive Interpreting Certificate

The interpreter possessing this certificate has met at least the minimum requirements for expressive interpreting. Minimal reverse interpreting skills are required.

Comprehensive Skills Certificate

The interpreter possessing this certificate has met at least the minimum requirements for expressive translating and interpreting. The interpreter possesses the skills to handle reverse translating and interpreting situations represented in the various communication levels of the deaf.

Reverse Skills Certificate

The interpreter possessing this certificate has met the minimum requirements to do reverse translating and interpreting only. This may be done orally, manually or be in writing as dictated by ability or necessity. (Hearing impaired persons may also qualify for this certification.)

Special Certificates

A local chapter may award a special certificate in a particular methodology to an interpreter who may be eminently qualified to work in his local community but who, because of his limited acquaintance with the field, may not be able to pass the evaluation for a national certificate. (S.E.E., Rochester, etc.) The RID Certification Board will establish guidelines for these special evaluations.

II. Specialized Area Competence

The RID Certification Board will develop

local chapters in their evaluation programs. Keep in touch with your state or local chapter for information on pre-evaluation orientation meetings and dates for evaluations.

Most chapters will be conducting marathon weekend evaluation sessions in an effort to certify as many interpreters as possible. All evaluation forms are sent to the national office for scoring. Chapters then receive a list of members who will be awarded certificates.

Certificates for each of the four tests are currently being prepared for printing and will be issued to certified interpreters when they are available.

The following fees will be charged by the local chapters for certification:

Comprehensive Skills Certificate...\$15.00
Expressive Translating Certificate... 10.00
Expressive Interpreting Certificate... 10.00
Reverse Skills Certificate... 10.00

Any re-examination is \$5.00. Seventy per cent of each fee is retained by the chapter, and the remainder is sent to the national RID.

within the year certification in specialized areas of interpreting such as legal, religious, etc. This certification will be built upon the Comprehensive Skills Certificate. The specialized area competency cannot be awarded unless the interpreter holds a Comprehensive Skills Certificate.

An interpreter need not hold all certificates. The Comprehensive Skills Certificate is the embodiment of all the three other certificates. The other certificates imply a specific skill. An interpreter may want to work up to the Comprehensive Skills Certificate by taking one or both expressive evaluation tests first, but this is not required.

III. Fee Schedule

Each applicant must pay a fee as follows, before the evaluation is given:

Expressive Translating
Certificate\$10.00
Expressive Interpreting
Certificate 10.00
Comprehensive Skills
Certificate 15.00
Reverse Skills Certificate 10.00
Special Certificate...fee not determined
Specialized Area
Competency fee not determined
Retake of an evaluation 5.00

Of the fees collected, 70% of each fee stays with the local chapter and 30% of the fee is sent to the RID office.

IV. Certification

There will be five certified members on the evaluation team—three hearing impaired persons possessing Reverse Skills Certificates and two hearing persons holding Comprehensive Skills Certificates.

Each section of the evaluation must be successfully completed. No certificate will be issued with any section lacking.

The factors on which an interpreter will be rated are:

A. Interview
appearance

attitude
communication skills
composure
answers to question about interpreter's role

- B. Translating factors
clarity
expression
positioning
mouth movements
vocabulary of signs
fluency
speed/time lag
concept transmission
deletion of key words/phrases
ability to translate instead of interpret

- C. Interpreting factors
same as translating factors 1-9
ability to interpret instead of translate

- D. Overall performance
comprehension
mood and feelings
comfort factor

- E. Reverse translating skills
understanding the message
transmission of message
language used to transmit message
moods and attitudes

- F. Reverse interpreting skills
same as reverse translating skills

Minimum passing scores range from 55% to 75% depending upon the certificate applied for and the section for which the applicant is being evaluated.

The following percentage of total section scores is required for the various certificates:

- A. Interview
C.S.C.—75%; E.T.C.—65%;
E.I.C.—65%; R.S.C.—75%
- B. Translating Factors
C.S.C.—70%; E.T.C.—65%;
E.I.C.—65%
- C. Interpreting Factors
C.S.C.—70%; E.T.C.—65%;
E.I.C.—65%
- D. Overall performance
C.S.C.—70%; E.T.C.—60%;
E.I.C.—60%
- E. Reverse translating skills
C.S.C.—70%; E.T.C.—55%;
E.I.C.—55%; R.S.C.—70%
- F. Reverse interpreting skills
C.S.C.—70%; E.T.C.—55%;
E.I.C.—55%; R.S.C.—70%

The evaluation team does not issue certificates. They make recommendations which are sent to the RID Certification Board, together with the filled-in rating sheets. The RID will then either award or deny certification.

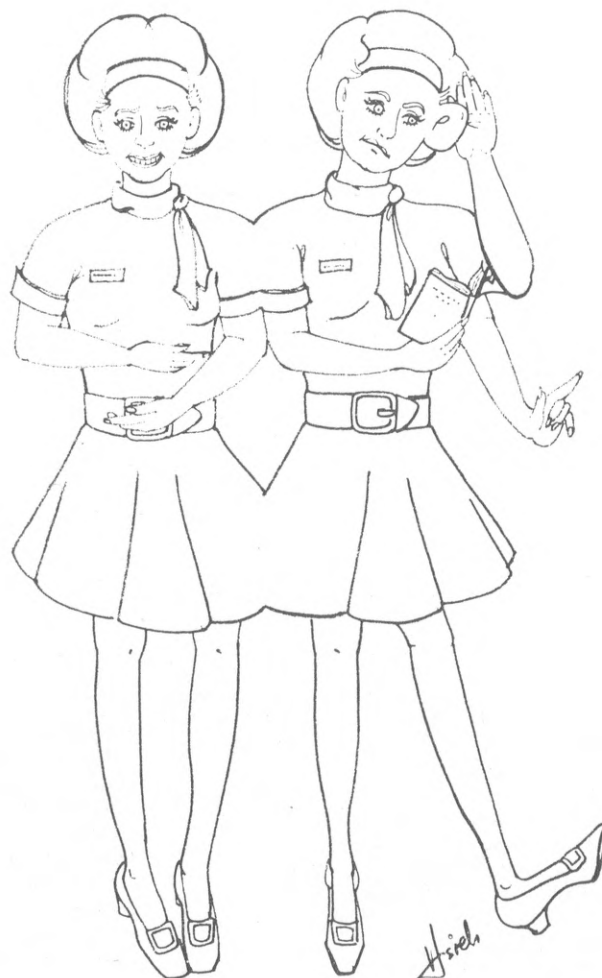
If you take an evaluation for a specific certificate and do not successfully complete the requirements for that certificate, the RID Certification Board may award you a certificate other than the one applied for.

If you do not successfully complete the requirements for a certificate, you will be given a six-month period of time in which you will have the opportunity to strengthen your weak points and improve on your skills.

THE PERFECTLY EQUIPPED INTERPRETER

The Following Equipment
is Necessary for an
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Best Job.....

1. EXTRA LARGE EAR
to hear the speaker
clearly
2. TWO HEADS
one to listen to the
speaker, the other to
formulate signs
3. EXTRA LARGE HEAD (1)
to contain large brain
required to understand
some speakers
4. FIVE ARMS & HANDS
two hands to interpret
with
one hand to hold books,
etc.
two hands to answer
questions while
original two are
interpreting
5. EXTRA LONG LEGS
because tall people
always sit in front
and short people sit
in back
6. BROAD SHOULDERS
to bear everyone's
burdens
7. THICK, HARD SKIN
because of "friends"
who point out your
faults - often
8. ABUNDANCE OF HAIR
so you can pull it
out in frustration
without ruining your
appearance
9. PERPETUAL SMILE
have this frozen on
face at the nearest
freezer plant. You
must not show dis-
appointment, sadness
or tiredness
10. TWO BODIES
to be in two places
at one time



V. Notification of Certification Award

The RID Certification Board will inform you within the month of your evaluation results. The local evaluation team is not able to give you any certification results. The results you receive are in general informational terms. If you wish specifics, you will need to request them in writing from the RID Certification Board.

If you do not agree with the Certification Board's certification award, you have the right to appeal this decision. This appeal must be made to the RID Certification Appeals Board within 15 days after the date of issuance.

The certification is good for five years and will need to be renewed. (Details of renewal procedures will be developed at a later time.)

The RID Certification Board has the right to revoke an interpreter's certificate at any time upon evidence of unprofessional manner, conduct, etc., in performing services as an interpreter.

VI. Confidentiality

The policy of the RID Certification Board and the Local Evaluation Teams is confidentiality regarding the evaluation sessions.

There has been a mix-up.

Many RID members did not receive the September issue of **THE DEAF AMERICAN**.

If you would like a copy, please send a postcard request to:

Jess M. Smith, Editor
THE DEAF AMERICAN
5125 Radnor Rd.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46226

State Conventions

Colorado Association of the Deaf
August 10-12, 1973
Fraser

Empire State Association of the Deaf
August 8-11, 1973
Rochester, N. Y.

Nebraska Association of the Deaf
August 3-5, 1973
Fremont

Oklahoma Association of the Deaf
June 22-24, 1973
Oklahoma City

South Carolina Association of the Deaf
August 9-11, 1973
Anderson

Foreign News

By YERKER ANDERSSON

World Games for the Deaf: According to the CISS soccer regulations, the member nations are divided into five groups. The winning soccer teams in each group will be sent to the coming World Games for the Deaf in Malmo, Sweden. This grouping is based on geographical regions.

The winners in Group I are Belgium and England. The winners in other groups have not been determined yet but Holland (Group II) will be among the winning teams.

Israel: A reminder—The Fourth International Conference on Deafness will be held in Tel Aviv, Israel, March 18-23, 1973. Gallaudet College will send several representatives to this conference. For further information, write to the Organizing Committee, The 4th International Conference on Deafness, P.O.B. 16271, Tel Aviv, Israel.

A report, sponsored by the Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel under support of the HEW Department, found that the Israeli deaf born in European countries are better educated and more skilled in and/or manual communication than those born in Africa and Asia. This finding is expected because the school facilities in Europe in general are better than

in Africa or Asia. This report is based on a random sample of 100 Jewish deaf adolescents. Copies of this report may be obtained from the Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel, Helen Keller Home, 13 Sderot Yad Labanim, Tel Aviv, Israel.

New Zealand: The New Zealand Deaf News (Vol. 9, No. 3) reported that 15 American deaf tourists visited some clubs for the deaf. Asked why there was no central deaf club in Washington, D.C., one of the Americans replied that the deaf were "afraid of going around it in Washington (D.C.) among the black people." A very poor reply! We do not know whether such a fear is real among the deaf. In fact, the majority of crime victims in Washington, D.C., are black. I think that it would be better to say "The deaf are afraid of becoming crime victims in Washington, D.C."

In this issue, Dr. Connor, superintendent of Lexington School for the Deaf, said,

"Deaf power is a real thing in the (U.S.), it is five years behind black power and following the same path. The deaf wanted better opportunities and could only get them if they formed pressure groups, not rely on professional people in the field. The deaf are proud, independent and have resisted welfare exemptions." This comment is very good!

The McKenzie Education Foundation

has agreed to support the purchase of TTY equipment for the deaf. The manufacturer of the Phonetype equipment has agreed to provide assistance to the deaf in New Zealand. For this purpose, the New Zealand Deaf Communications Network, Inc., was established.

Great Britain: The Church of England Council for the Deaf celebrated its 50th anniversary in the Westminster Abbey. This celebration included a religious pageant and a play by the RNID Theatre of the Deaf.

The British Deaf Association offers courses in local government, arts and crafts, drama, archery, gardening, leadership training, and police law and order.

Sweden: The Hephata bowlers who played games with the bowlers in New York, Detroit and Washington, D.C., last year, have been so successful that they moved up to Division III (two steps to the major league), the highest place the deaf have ever taken in any sport.

The Swedish Association of the Deaf (SDR) offers courses both fall and spring. This fall courses in club management and bookkeeping, in Swedish, mathematics and local government and in the language of signs (similar to Siglish) are offered. In spring other courses are in sociology of the deaf for hearing children of deaf parents and drama, in addition to the fall courses.

Bo Goran Henriksson made a world record in shotput: 16.05m (52.66 feet).

The Scandinavian championship in bridge went to Norway.

Two new terms were added to the Swedish language. Those who became deaf before losing sight are called blind-deaf. Those who became blind before losing hearing are called deaf-blind. The rationale for this distinction has not been revealed.

Australia: The next Australian Deaf games will be held in Brisbane, December 1973-January 1974 (holiday period).

Mr. George W. Fellendorf defends oralism by saying:

To me the research in support of the oral philosophy is not found in uncoordinated projects supported by Federal tax dollars, as is the work that allegedly supports "total communication." Rather it is to be found in the lives of people who have demonstrated that the most total of all communication is that which most closely approximates in conceptualization and technique that of the normal hearing, and that is what we call oralism.

(Talk, Winter 1971-1972)

Comment: How many of those who have "demonstrated that the most total of all communication is that which most closely approximates in conceptualization and technique that of the normally hearing?"

Basketball: Australia-New Zealand 47-31.

NAD To Share In Subscriptions To EXCEPTIONAL PARENT Magazine

THE EXCEPTIONAL PARENT is a magazine that provides practical guidance for parents of children with disabilities and for professionals in related fields. The NAD is pleased to bring a special subscription offer for THE EXCEPTIONAL PARENT magazine. Fill in the coupon and send in your check or money order to THE EXCEPTIONAL PARENT magazine.

In addition to receiving this magazine you will receive a free reprint of Mary Jane Rhodes' article, "Invisible Barriers," which appeared in THE EXCEPTIONAL PARENT (April-May 1972 issue) "... parents of deaf children must learn to communicate with their son or daughter without the aid of these sounds. How can this be accomplished? There are many ways..."

For each subscription entered on this coupon (or a facsimile), the NAD will receive a portion of the subscription income. Help yourself and NAD by buying a subscription. Sell additional subscriptions to your library, doctor, etc. (NAD will receive a portion of all subscription income as long as you use this coupon.)

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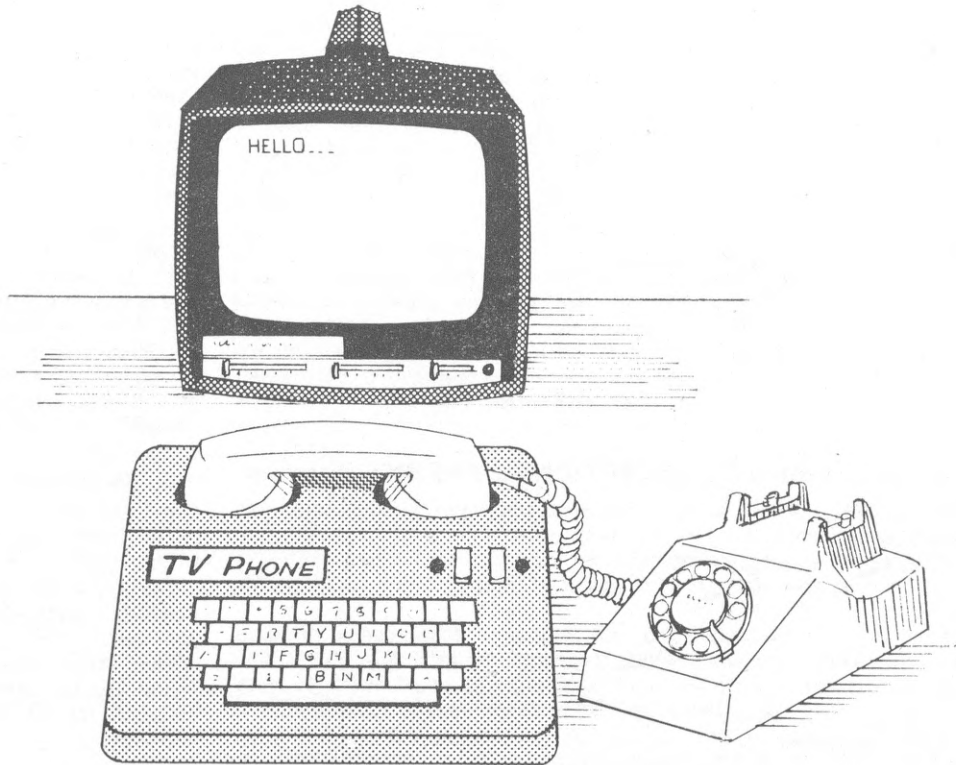
Please check:

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_____ professional _____ girl
_____ other _____ age

_____ Type of disability _____
(specify)

P.S. Be sure to send me Mrs. Rhodes' article, "Invisible Barriers."

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SEATTLE FLORIST—Mrs. Clara Carter of Seattle, Wash., has embarked on a very successful career as a florist, specializing in unusual arrangements. Left: Ronald "Buzz" Benson, owner of Pacific Rims Imports, congratulates her on her award-winning contemporary flower arrangements in the recent International Bazaar and Gift Show. Right: Mrs. Carter with some of her other creations.

Clara Carter Succeeds As Deaf Florist

Clara Carter of Seattle, Wash., who started another career in the vocational field, is succeeding beyond her dreams, even though she hasn't been with the floral business long. She recently earned a week's vacation with pay which enabled her to accompany her husband, Ray, to Miami Beach to attend the National Association of the Deaf Convention.

Clara took one and a half years of evening courses to acquire enough know-how in the floral arrangement business. She started to work under a capable lady foreman and became very adept in her new trade. She continues to amaze her fellow workers.

As the company's only floral designer, Clara has found it necessary to use her brilliant imagination to come up with beautiful and original creations. Recently she was required to fill an order for 1000 strawberry plant arrangements. The company figured it would surely take her two weeks or more to finish the job but Clara surprised them by doing this

special order in only four and a half days.

Now that the forelady has left the company to marry and move to California, Clara is left alone with full responsibilities. She has a workbench and an office desk and takes all order from the head office. She continues to amaze her co-workers with a vastly different flower arrangement from time to time. They give out "Ooooh's and Aahhh's."

Thus Clara has succeeded in a trade where she is capable of using her ingenious talent to the fullest extent. She lost her hearing at the age of three but finds her deafness no handicap at her place of work.

Her boss wrote the following: "I want to thank you for the very excellent job you are doing. Both I and the customers like your work very much. We have never sold so many arrangements at the Furniture Mart, and want you to know that I think you are doing an outstanding job. Thank you very, very much."—The Puget Sound Association of the Deaf Bulletin.

Colorado . . .

Fred Bailey, 94, passed away on October 15 at the Colorado West Eventide Rest Home in Montrose. He was buried in Gunnison, which had been his home ever since he and his mother moved to Colorado when he was four years old. He attended the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, graduating with the class of 1899. While at school he was an outstanding athlete. Upon his return to Gunnison he worked as a compositor on an early day newspaper. Later he was an express clerk for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad and then a bookkeeper for the county shops until his retirement. He was never married and as far as is known there were no survivors.

Foster Gilbert, 77, of Los Angeles, passed away on October 6 after having

been in a coma for two months. He was a 1913 graduate of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind and a 1917 graduate of Gallaudet College.

Mrs. Edna Osterberg, 87, was stricken with a slight stroke from which she is recovering nicely.

LeRoy Hayes, formerly of Loveland, passed away recently at Sun City, Ariz. He attended the Colorado School for the Deaf and then moved to Seattle where he spent most of his adult life.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry have returned from their trip to Hawaii. While there they were treated to a night out by Pollai Bennett. Pollai had become acquainted with their daughter (and interpreter), Bertha Kondrotis, while Bertha attended the RID Convention in Los Angeles in August.

Shari Shilati of Teheran, Iran, is hoping to make his residence in Denver where

he lived all summer. He came to this country to attend Gallaudet College.

Mrs. Maxine Meyers, about 60, passed away in Dallas on October 19. She was the former Maxine Cochran of Rocky Ford, Colo., when she attended the Colorado School.

Mrs. Elsie Reynolds surprised many of her old friends when she showed up at the Flea Market held on October 21. She brought her new husband, Clyde Graham, and introduced him to all. They had met in Florida last summer and were on their way home to Eureka, Calif. While in Denver they were the houseguests of the Richard Boyds. Elsie was the widow of William Reynolds who passed away six or seven years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hoagland have bought a home in Lakewood where they moved after having lived for several years in a mobile home in Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Harrell who have been living in Denver for over a year have bought a lot near Conifer up in the mountains and plan to build a home soon. Both have been employed at the Rocky Mountain News since moving here from California.

Wayne Christopher had his parents visiting him from Florida for a fortnight recently. During their stay in Colorado his father went deer hunting.

Edward Rodgers had his two sisters from Alabama visiting with him one week-end recently and they surprised him with a nice television set.

James Tuskey's daughter, Mrs. Cecelia Siemanski, brought joy to her father and her sister Bonnie Melpy and family by spending Thanksgiving week with them. She has been living in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hurley (nee Lorraine Bell) are now living in a new home in Englewood after having sold their home in Arvada. They were surprised by their friends with a housewarming on November 12.

The David Shenemans moved into their



JUNE GATHERING OF THE RIVERSIDE DEAF SENIOR CITIZENS—First row (sitting): Louis Bayarsky, Edna Wood, Lily Hogle, Lucille Lindholm, Cecelia Jatta, Evan Ellis. Second row: Winnie Hereford, Frank Emerick, Genie Guire, Ruth Ornberg, Vernon and Jessie Birck, Mary Owen, Helen Bayarsky and Toivo Lindholm. Third row: Agnes Lewis, Lena Howell, Ruth Shade, Eva Studebaker, Charles Williams, Ella Gardner, Ernest Porbeck, Rhoda Corcoran, Paula Stottler, Helen and Vernon Butterbaugh, Madeline Valentine, Mary Kreiger, Anne Nelson. Fourth row: Carl Howell, Ralph Shade, Thomas Wood, Lamir Palmer, Ed Corcoran, Arthur Jatta, Virgil Owen, Arthur Lee, Arthur Kreiger. (Photo by Louis M. Bayarsky)

new home in the Apple Meadows area of Golden sometime in September and were surprised with a housewarming October 22.

Emerson Romero, 72, widely known as a columnist of the old **Silent Worker** for many years, passed away on October 16 after a long illness. He and his wife had sold their home in New York and moved to Boulder last June. Shortly afterwards he had to enter Presbyterian Hospital in Denver where he stayed most of the summer. He was visited by several of the older deaf, Rev. and Mrs. Homer Grace, the Richard Frasers, and Miss Ione Dibble, who knew him when she lived in New York. He is survived by his wife, the former Emma Corneliussen of Minnesota.

Richard Morris returned home November 11 after two weeks in the hospital and now is at home as an outpatient.

Nebraska . . .

Miss Norma Oltman of Lincoln was married on August 26 to John White, also of Lincoln, at Trinity Lutheran Church Chapel. Rev. William Lange performed the simple ceremony. Norma was a 1940 graduate of NSD while John attended school in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Dobson of Omaha celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on October 28 at Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Omaha.

A baby girl, Tracy Ann, was born on July 17 to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Owens (Gloria Carlborg) of Ballwin, Mo. A daughter, Kristine Lynna, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Siders of Omaha on June 12. A boy, Donny Lynn, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Zimmerman of Omaha on June 2.

Two 1970 graduates of NSD, Terry Ray Heidecker and Cindy Jean Egger, were married at Lakewood, Colo., on July 1.

Berton and Irene Leavitt drove to To-

peka, Kans., on September 22 to visit the Alvin O'Connors for the weekend. On Friday night they all attended the Kansas School for the Deaf-Linwood football game which the deaf team won easily, 54-0. Mike O'Connor is the first string halfback for KSD. On the way back home on Sunday, the Leavitts stopped to visit Susie O'Connor in Frankfurt and the Ben Throms in Marysville.

Susan O'Connor went to Milwaukee by Amtrak for the Catholic School for the Deaf reunion in September. She enjoyed visiting with her sisters-in-law, Mrs. Helen Sievert and Mrs. Sopha Sievert, among others who attended the affair. Mrs. Helen Sievert of Ashton, Iowa, is planning to move soon to live in Minneapolis, sharing a duplex with her daughter, Betty (Mrs. Douglas Browser).

Everett Winters of Omaha is up and about on crutches after spending most of September in the hospital recovering from an operation on his hip.

Charles Ludwig Langr, 52, formerly of Omaha, passed away at Harbor City, Calif., on September 13. He is survived by his wife Avanda, two stepdaughters and other relatives. He was a 1942 graduate of NSD and had been in poor health for some time.

Richard A. Browning, 78, died in Omaha on July 29. He was the father of Mrs. Carl (Lucille Linstrom) Jordon who attended NSD.

Delbert Kline, 51 and a 1942 graduate of NSD, was found dead in the washroom at Hennepin County General Hospital in Minneapolis on July 31. He had been hospitalized for a few days and had just been discharged. He went back to the hospital to visit a friend and while there underwent a heart attack. He was buried in Denver where his mother now lives.

Alfred Marshall of Danville, Ky., died August 2 at the age of 67. He was a 1926 graduate of NSD and graduated from

Gallaudet College. He had been a teacher at the Kentucky School for the Deaf for many years. He is survived by his wife, Margaret, daughter Carolyn Gulley, sister Emma Marshall of Lincoln; brother Charles of Jacksonville, Ill.

Mrs. Georgia Krohn of Sacramento, Calif., passed away on August 15. She is survived by her husband Albert and two sons, four grandchildren and other relatives. Georgia attended the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and her husband Albert is a 1920 graduate of NSD.

Bertha (Albrecht) Johnson, 60, of Minneapolis died September 25. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Albert (Mary) Sampson of Council Bluffs and Mrs. Clifford (Ida) Devereaux of Yakima, Wash., and a brother, Rudy Albrecht of Seattle. She attended the Iowa School.

Elmer Frederick Hanson of Council Bluffs passed away at the age of 69 as a result of a blood clot while apparently recovering from pneumonia on September 3. He is survived by his wife Mary, a daughter, a son, one brother and two sisters.

Ray and Frances Burgess enjoyed a seven-week vacation to the East. They attended the annual exposition of steam engines at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where they camped for several days.

Keith and Mina Stinger and Earl and Catherine Petersen, all of Omaha, drove to Modesto, Calif., in September to visit Keith's sister and her husband. While in California they visited Charles Hitschew. On their way home they stopped in Boulder, Colo., to visit Mina's mother and brother for a few days.

Wayne and Elsie Boyer of Hastings, Neb., drove to North Carolina to visit Wayne's sister and to tour the Great Smokies, Danville, Ky., and Chicago on their three-week vacation in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doering combined their vacation with a trip to take Kathy back to Gallaudet College. They saw some of Canada on the roundabout trip to Washington, D.C.

Wisconsin . . .

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Werner Hoewisch gave a surprise 25th wedding anniversary party in their back yard on August 20. About 150 guests presented them a color TV set.

Elmer Fiedler of Minneapolis, brother of Ray, stopped in Milwaukee on September 5 for a visit on his way to Memphis, Tenn., to his oldest son's home. Elmer planned to hunt and fish in Tennessee while his wife Clara with her two sisters flew to Poland.

Jeanette, a younger sister of Mrs. Lucille Reuter, passed away of a massive stroke in California on September 17.

Friends of the David Leonards gave a surprise 15th wedding anniversary party at their home on September 23.

The Walter Reuters became proud grandparents for the third time when their daughter Barbara gave birth to a girl, Michelle Susan, on October 9.

Mrs. Sophie Rubin and the Joe Moens went to Green Bay to attend the wedding

of Leroy Einberger and Ellen Gorleski on October 14.

Natalie Prell and Timothy Miller became engaged on October 14 and are planning to be married in July 1973.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Barter took a month-long European vacation. They rented a Volkswagen and did their own driving, covering 5200 miles. They spent two weeks in Denmark where Mary's relatives took them sightseeing. They are already planning a return trip in a few years.

Mr. and Mrs. David Burkwald, Jr., of Menomonee Falls sold their ranch house recently and purchased a three-bedroom brick duplex in Butler, Wisc., moving in by November.

Robert Harris, a former Milwaukee resident, now of New York City, has been awarded a grant from the fellowship fund of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association for graduate studies.

In October, Mr. and Mrs. Omar Schmidt of New Berlin and Mr. and Mrs. William Hallada of Port Washington took a two-week vacation trip to Florida, visiting Disney World among other points of interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Davies of Wales observed their 40th wedding anniversary on September 22.

William Huss, formerly of Weyawega, passed away on September 5. During the early 1920's he attended the Wisconsin School.

Mrs. Jean M. Klug (nee Dettmann), 55, died of cancer on September 16. Her husband Norbert passed away six months previously.

Pennsylvania Establishes COSD

Pennsylvania has a new organization begun in York last June and set up officially there November 11 during a meeting at York College of Pennsylvania. With the establishment of Pennsylvania Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf (PaCOSD), the state joins Massachusetts and Connecticut with a statewide agency that seeks to coordinate services of all groups serving the deaf and in providing information and referral services to deaf and hearing alike.

PaCOSD, which was founded at the June meeting called by Charles E. Boyd, president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, eventually will have a full-time office with an executive director and public relations director. The office is being planned tentatively for the Philadelphia area.

Elected to head the PaCOSD at the York College gathering was Ralph Harwood of Philadelphia. Others serving with him for special one-year terms will be: John Mauer, Pittsburgh, vice president; George R. Sheets, executive vice president, from York; April Nelson, Berwyn, secretary; Bodil Tvede, Harrisburg, treasurer, and Charles D. Warthling, Hawley, Edgar Shroyer, Pittsburgh, and Ronald R. Ernesto, Reading, directors.

The meeting was coordinated by Samuel Shultz of York. PaCOSD's next meeting will be held in Harrisburg next March.

DECEMBER, 1972



OMAHA JAYCEES—WOW-TV SIGNED NEWSCAST—The Omaha (Nebr.) Jaycees, through the cooperation of WOW-TV, provided interpretation of the noon news on a trial basis the week of August 14. Janet Bourne, media coordinator for the Nebraska School for the Deaf, is shown with Walt Dean, WOW-TV newscaster, in a rehearsal. In addition to the news, WOW and two other area television stations, KETV and KMTV, will begin providing emergency warning information.

Gallaudet Alumni Association Announces Fellowship Awards

Fellowship grants totaling \$9,800 have been awarded by the Graduate Fellowship Fund of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association in 1972 to nine deaf candidates for advanced degrees at colleges and universities throughout the country.

Eight of the nine recipients, whose names were announced by Mrs. Edna Adler, chairman of the GFF committee, are working toward doctorates; the ninth is studying for his M.D. Seven of the recipients are Gallaudet graduates.

Chuzo Okuda, '70, who is working on his Ph.D. in mathematics at Pennsylvania State University, received a third-year grant of \$1,300.

Second-year grants were awarded to Steven Chough, '61, Ph.D., social work, Columbia University—\$2,400; Kendall Doane, '67, Ph.D., computer speech recognition, University of California at Los Angeles—\$1,000; and Michael Moore, '68, Ph.D., chemistry, North Texas State University—\$900.

Grants were awarded for the first time to Frank Bowe, '71, Ph.D., educational psychology, New York University—\$500; Jerome Freeman, '52, Ph.D., curriculum and instruction, University of Tennessee—\$500; Robert Harris, clinical psychology, New York University—\$950; Frank P. Hochman, M.D., Rutgers University—\$750.

Chough has been named the John A. Trundle, '85, Fellow for 1972, succeeding Dr. Peter Mba, '67, who received the fellowship in 1970 and 1971. The John A. Trundle, '85, Fund is a designated fellowship fund within the GFF. It was established in honor of an alumnus of the College. Designated fellowships are made possible by contributions totaling \$25,000.

The Graduate Fellowship Fund is supported by an endowment from contributions to the Gallaudet College Centennial Fund, presented to the College in 1967. The first awards were made, in 1968. Awards are made to deaf persons admit-

'Look Or Listen' Published

"Look or Listen" is the title of a new unique little book to improve understanding between the blind and partially sighted who have a severe hearing loss and non-handicapped friends. It is not, however, intended for the hard-core deaf-blind who can't see or hear. The author is Joseph Wiedenmayer.

The book was published in braille (28 pages) by the Library of Congress Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and distributed to schools for the blind throughout the United States. It is also available on loan from libraries for the handicapped. Professionals involved in the education and welfare of the deaf and the blind have reviewed and lauded this non-technical book of suggestions for all concerned with the problems of communication.

Braille copies are available at 85 cents each to cover cost of printing and mailing, from the American Printing House for the Blind, 1839 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Ky. 40206. In print reprints will be available at 75 cents each from the Volta Bureau, 1537 35th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007. Subscribers to the **Volta Review** will read it in that journal in the February 1973 issue and need not buy reprints.

Joseph Wiedenmayer, a contributor of articles to **THE DEAF AMERICAN**, is severely hard of hearing (since childhood) and is legally but not totally blind.

ted to accredited graduate programs, with preference to those who have a master's degree or substantial credits on the graduate level.

Applications for the 1973 GFF grant program are now being accepted. Interested deaf persons may obtain copies of the GFF brochure and application forms from the Alumni Office, Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C. 20002. Deadline for submitting applications is February 1, 1973.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I want very much to accept your invitation in the October issue to offer my views on whether television programs should be interpreted or captioned.

My first reaction is that with the electronic breakthrough that makes TV captioning readily and cheaply possible we should get on with it so that our hearing impaired folks may have the enjoyment of this media that can be entertaining. Much effort and expense go into TV production often with the result of repetition, duplication, reruns and often sheer waste. The slight expense of captioning would more than pay for itself commercially by drawing millions of viewers who do not watch now because of hearing loss. Even these are consumers of advertised products.

Our government spends so much of its taxpayers' money less than wisely that even an austerity budget should contain modest funds to bring solace to many of our citizens, among the hardest working, most decent and law-abiding.

As for choosing between interpreters and captioning I believe both have their place but captioning could be provided more readily for one thing. The training for a technician to transmit captions would take far less time than recruiting interpreters, who are scarce and whose training takes years. Captioning is more of a mechanical function and interpreting all too human with all the drawbacks of fatigue in a lengthy session.

For many programs an interpreter might even be a drawback by distracting from the action. Captioned movies, both the highly successful commercial foreign ones and those provided by our government, have proven their popularity. I can't see where interpretation would improve the situation here.

All television performances lend themselves to captions but I think that talk shows and news broadcasts might best be interpreted. Best of all for interpretation is a live audience participating show.

I have a feeling that viewers of a national program would be more comfortable with captions in an English that is more or less standardized rather than with an interpreter using signs not recognizable by all the viewers. You mention this very conflict in the start of your excellent editorial. I wouldn't want a time-consuming debate on what signs were standard to delay this program.

Captions might be more relaxing to many viewers rather than signs. Above all, it would cause less conflict with the large majority of hearing viewers who will be watching these programs and who might be more amenable to accept captions which they can understand rather than an interpreter who after the novelty wore off might be annoying as well as incomprehensible.

Most important, Mr. Editor, as I said,

we have this electronic miracle of captioning and it should be used **now** to help relieve the lonely hours of many with impaired hearing denied many forms of entertainment. After all the air waves belong to all the citizens.

Arnold B. Adelman
Newton Highlands, Mass.

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Dear Editor:

This is in response to your appeal in the October 1972 issue, asking for deaf television viewers' preferences—interpretation or captioning.

Our choice is captioning because we shudder at the thought of being subjected to such interpreters as the fictional "Miss Holy Roller," "Miss Olive Oyl," "Mr. Clumsy Oops" and a host of other inexperienced persons.

It is bad enough that so many of us do not understand the expanded and new-fangled language of signs wherein a new sign is introduced nearly every other day.

We have no quarrel with the dedicated whose doctrine is to teach deaf children correct English by innovating signs for words such as "am," "is," "are" and a whole plethora of other superfluous words. But this time-consuming verbiage, meant originally for the schoolroom, is bound to fizzle once it is brought into our living rooms via the networks. Television time is so expensive that the participant is compelled to talk a-mile-a-minute to keep within his limited time slot.

At the end of the day, the weary deaf breadwinner asks only for an evening's relaxation and entertainment although he knows he's not getting his full share from the TV set before him. Captioning would be an immense help. Nearly every deaf adult can read, be it a newspaper, magazine or love letter.

We are one among thousands who daily fiddle with the dial on our costly electronics instrument. In search of enlightenment, the best we can do is stare blankly at the newscasters, wondering what in heaven's name the mouthing is all about.

But the unkindest cut of all is to have a film story suddenly interrupted by the cryptic flash—SPECIAL NEWS REPORT. And the longer this obscure inditement remains on the screen, the more the hapless deaf viewer is bound to imagine all sorts of foreboding.

Isolated, as they are, in their own living rooms, many deaf couples realize they are still a part of this jittery world, and they look at each other with apprehension, wondering what the flash means. Is it ominous? So earth-shaking that it couldn't wait until the regular 11:00 p.m. news broadcast? Is it another assassination? Stock market crash? Has a lunatic sprung the nuclear button?

To all these questions, a clarifying caption or two inserted below the flash would do much to distill their fears.

Esther Forsman Cohen
Caldwell, N.J.

Dear Editor:

In response to your recent editorial page of THE DEAF AMERICAN, October issue, you brought up the subject of choosing between two means of interpretation in TV networks: interpretation of programs via the language of signs or the captioning. I am fully aware of their valuable assets to our deaf community; however, I strongly advocate that the captioned interpretation be widely used rather than the sign language interpretation. It does not mean that I am not for the sign language, but rather, I would very much like to have all deaf persons of all ages to be exposed as much as possible to visible English.

Since there are so many deaf children in our country and abroad that are evidently deficient at reading and writing English, there is a greater need for upgrading at teaching those unfortunate deaf children proper English usage, and this captioned interpretation will serve as a boon for all deaf children. From constant watching and observation of captioned films and TV programs, the deaf children will set up internal English patterns, and after internalizing the English patterns, the deaf children will undoubtedly minimize possible errors at writing English.

Dr. Philip Goldberg, director of Tutorial Center at Gallaudet College, is presently working on the development of better method of teaching English to college-level deaf students who are ironically deficient at reading and writing English. I was fortunate to study under this remarkable and wonderful professor who, in the end of the term, convinced me that visible English is one of the surest roads to better English usage for all deaf persons. Rather than using sign language or the oral method, the college students at Tutorial Center used visible English to correct their deficiencies, and the results are often fruitful.

As for the use of sign language in the sense of interpretation, it should be restricted to dramatics, news reportings, announcements, meetings, lectures, etc. Sign language, of course, is an integral part of every deaf person, and he is encouraged to use it extensively as long as it will serve to enhance his ability to read and write English.

Tom Coughlin, OSST
Pikesville, Md.

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Dear Editor:

In respect to your page in the October issue about the means of communications on television, I prefer captioning far much more for several reasons.

One is that there are at least 5,000,000 deafened people as compared to 250,000 deaf persons.

Second is that more deaf persons should develop the ability to read much more than hearing persons for many reasons that would require a book to write.

Third is that I'm inclined to be prejudiced against interpretation via sign language due to the fact that all my life

have I been strictly an oralist. It does not necessarily mean that I'm prejudiced against the sign language whereas I'm more in favor of the use of total communication—especially observing that very many oralists do have a much more difficult time in understanding each other.

Samuel Woolf

Chicago, Ill.

P.S. In the hearing world I have noticed that hearing people do have deep and unsolved problems of communications—which have not been rightly resolved for thousands of years. Thus, it makes things much more difficult for us, deaf people.

*

Dear Editor:

In reference to the Editor's Page of the October issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN regarding interpreting or captioning the following is my opinion, an observation.

I am a hearing person, a retired naval officer, residing in the St. Augustine, Florida, area. A few years ago I decided to learn the language of signs and finger-spelling in order to be able to work with the deaf. I attended classes at Florida Junior College taught by Dean Pritchard and upon advancing beyond these classes attended special classes also taught by Dean.

I feel the opinion of the deaf in this area in regard to having the news (or other programs) interpreted rather than captioned is mostly in favor of interpretation.

The deaf seem to feel that captioned programs is for the mass that can hear but with an impairment. When the deaf see the language of signs on television, they know it is for them and not only are they accepted into the community they are recognized.

Because I am a student in the language of signs some may think that I am partial by reason of this being practice for me. In arriving at this opinion I was most impartial and arrived at it by intent observation and the attitude of the deaf.

Harry Mangels

CWO (W-4) U.S.N. (Ret.)

Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

* * *

Dear Editor:

Regarding Mary J. Rhodes' article on conflict of methods to be used in communication between parents and deaf children in the recent issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN, I feel compelled to state my feelings on the article.

First, I'd like to call your attention to the fact that total communication is not a method. Rather it is a philosophy of communication which means inclusion of various methods of communicating for the sake of getting the message across to the deaf child.

Secondly, I am somewhat disturbed when deaf adults are accused of not understanding hearing parents' feelings and frustrations in their attempts to communicate with their deaf children. I feel I

can speak as a concerned deaf parent of hearing children confronted with similar problems. The only difference between deaf and hearing parents is that we, the deaf parents, have had to face this kind of problem all our lives. We are aware of our obligation to keep communication open with any person hearing or deaf. Because of this obligation, we have to learn to cope with the problem of communicating with our hearing children. We find our own ways to reach our hearing children effectively.

Lastly but not the least, the hearing parents should be aware of the fact that no two deaf children are alike so it is almost impossible to set up rigid guidelines for communication. Each parent should be honest with himself and his deaf child and evaluate the best method for communicating between themselves—even if it means standing on your head to get your message across. The basis of this philosophy is the ability of getting the message across to the deaf child and the willingness to accept the message from the deaf child at his level.

Another important factor to be considered in this issue is the amount of communication. I feel strongly that the amount of communication is important. The more communication between a hearing parent and a deaf child, be it Ameslan, Signed English or what have you, the faster the deaf child's mind develops. The constant flow of communication toward the deaf child forces his mind to function, to digest, to think and to inquire, thereby his education grows.

All in all, the realistic approach to the new controversy of methods to be used in communication with deaf children, would be an honest self-evaluation and a thorough exploration to determine which method works best for the hearing parent and the deaf child. The method should eventually change as the deaf child's mind develops, and he is able to use more sophisticated modes of communication.

Gertrude S. Galloway

Frederick, Md.

Dear Editor:

I just received today an article by Mary Jane Rhodes, "From A Parent's Point of View" in the September issue of THE DEAF AMERICAN . . . sent to me by a friend.

I wish to respond to this article, and sincerely hope you can have this printed for all to see in the near future.

* * *

Dear Mary Jane:

I have just read your article in THE DEAF AMERICAN, September issue. I wanted to tell you how deeply I am in sympathy with you and many hearing parents of deaf children being thrown in more confusion as to "what is best" for their children. Although, I am not a parent of deaf children, but I can identify with you because I am deaf. You see, I was also in state of confusion of "what is best" for me and other deaf persons.

I was in this state for about 25 years of my life. So I know how it is.

Then I realized that for the past 100 years of deaf education, those decisions on "what is best" for the deaf were made by hearing professionals. I, like many other deaf persons, honestly listened and sincerely tried to live up to "what is best" for me. For example, for many, many years we, the deaf persons, were told by the hearing that Ameslan was not a language, not good and not English. Well, I now know for sure that the real truth is that Ameslan is a language, and is good, is beautiful, is natural for the deaf people. Correct, that it is **not** English. Last March 4, 1972, in the Washington Post article, a conference of teaching English took place in Washington, D.C. There the linguists claimed that Black dialect as legitimate language as well as other languages. So is Ameslan. Also in this article, it stated that a rejection of other language (other than English) in schools here in this country would make a child inferior, and thus hinder his learning.

Well, what is happening now? There finally is an increasing number of deaf professionals who now begin to have their say. For years, you and I have listened to the hearing professionals willingly. Perhaps it is time now to listen to the deaf professionals.

I can assure you that it is not impossible to learn Ameslan. This could be included in **all** programs for hearing parents of deaf children who really wanted to communicate with their children. Also, Ameslan should be one of the **requirements** for **all** teachers of the deaf education, both hearing and deaf. No, I don't expect them to become fluent. We deaf persons are not really fluent in speech as well as in English. Really, Mary Jane, I can understand how hard it is to learn signs. I admit that I am fortunate because I had **20** years of speech training, and with specialists in speech, too. You poor hearing parents, you were limited to only at the maximum of three years of training in signs. Many of you were taught by hearing, and almost all of you learned signed English. That did not help much though but better than nothing.

Yes, Mary Jane, heartaches for all of us. But I do see hope in the future that there will no longer be any need for too many heartaches.

Betty G. Miller

University Park, Md.

* * *

Dear Editor:

In his article, "Psychological Aspects of Deafness," published in the July-August issue of your periodical, Dr. Robert Markman offers a hypothesis which seems of dubious value, especially in view of the fact that it is not backed with scientific proof. In his discussion of sleep he claims that lack of hearing affects the quality of sleep and "it must be apparent by now that for the deaf person the debilitating factor is chronic and thereby makes

the stress condition a chronic one."

The absence of pertinent specific studies of sleep among the deaf is hardly a rationale for a sweeping generalization concerning the presence of a chronic stress condition among the deaf. The psychological studies of the deaf that **do** exist and **are** based on scientific principles demonstrate that the proportion of individuals with stress-caused emotional and mental disorders among the deaf population is the same as the proportion of their hearing counterparts among the hearing population. Thus, for example, M. Vernon and D. A. Rothstein in their study of prelingual deafness ("Prelingual Deafness: An Experiment of Nature," **Archives of General Psychiatry**, 19:361-369, 1968) found that the prevalence of conflicts and anxieties among the deaf is no greater than that found in the general population. A similar finding was made by J. D. Rainer et al. (**Family and Mental Health Problems in Deaf Population**, New York: New York State Psychiatric Institute, 1963).

There is, moreover, increasing recognition among psychologists that studies of the deaf by means of instruments devised for the normally hearing can be significantly misleading. In her well-known **Psychology of Deafness** (New York: Columbia University Press, 1960, p. 52) Dr. Edna S. Levine observes that "such instruments are designed to sample 'hearing' adjustment and maladjustment to an acoustically normal way of life in terms of signs and symptoms known to characterize 'hearing' disturbances, stresses and conflicts. Whether they can be assumed to apply with equal validity to the deaf population is open to serious challenge."

How serious this challenge is can be seen from Dr. Harry Best's description of the deaf: "The deaf as a lot are not unhappy. They are not morose, sullen, discontented. They remain undismayed. They are good-natured, see the world from an odd angle sometimes, yet are as much philosophers as the average man . . . When in the company of their deaf associates, they are able to derive fully as large a portion of happiness as any other group of human beings. All things considered, cheerfulness may be said to be an attribute of the larger number of deaf" (**Deafness and the Deaf in the United States**. New York: Macmillan, 1943, p. 336).

Dr. Markman would also do well to consider Dr. Levine's finding elsewhere in her book (p. 48) that "the variety of influences affecting the development of a deaf individual is greater and not less than the number operable among the hearing." These influences need not be identical with those "operable among the hearing," and this apparently was not taken into consideration by Dr. Markman. It is to his credit that he admits this himself as when he hedges his claims by noting that he writes "**about** and not **from** the psychological aspects of deafness." The trouble with his article is that, while its author recognized that the world of the deaf is "differently structured" from that of the hearing, he failed



ARKANSAS COSD PRESENTATION—On October 13, 1972, the newly-organized Arkansas Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf held its first statewide workshop at the Coachman's Inn in Little Rock. Featured speaker was Don G. Pettingill, president of the National Association of the Deaf. In the above picture, William F. Eckstein, president of the Arkansas COSD (left) is presenting an Arkansas Traveler Certificate to Mr. Pettingill in behalf of Governor Dale Bumpers. Mrs. Nancy Parrish is the interpreter.

Arkansas Holds COSD Workshop

Another milestone for the deaf Arkansans was reached on October 13, 1972, when the recently organized Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf held its first statewide workshop at the Coachman's Inn, Little Rock. The meeting began at 9:00 a.m. with a welcoming address from the president, William E. Eckstein.

An informative and challenging address from the distinguished guest speaker, Don G. Pettingill, newly-elected President of the National Association of the Deaf, began the morning session.

Mr. Eckstein had wisely foreseen the variety of interests of the people who would be attending the workshop. He and his many committees had made plans to insure help for everyone about every

to draw from it the proper conclusions, as is besides indicated by his remarks on the supposed discomfort and lack of natural escape routes while signing, remarks characteristic of those who have not yet mastered sign language completely.

We have no doubt that Dr. Markman meant well when he wanted to share with his readers what he learned "in my short time in the area of deafness." What we object to is that THE DEAF AMERICAN, of all periodicals, should publish an article containing unsupported generalizations of this kind.

It is certainly correct of Dr. Markman, though hardly new, to state that the most devastating psychological aspect of deafness is that people who are deaf are not heard. Is it not time for making ourselves heard?

Eugene Bergman
Dr. Robert Davila
Yerker Andersson

Washington, D.C.

subject. To include such a vast area of topics it was decided that rotating buzz group sessions would be the means of communication among the many professionals, deaf adults, deaf students, parents of deaf children and guests from organizations serving the deaf.

Topics of discussion that each group explored were: 1) Functions of Arkansas COSD, 2) Interpreting Problems and Services, 3) Employment Problems and Services and 4) Community Problems and Services. Each of the four buzz groups was led by deaf men acting as moderators. They were Lawrence Vollmar, Charles Helm, Dewey Nation and Robert Firestone.

The late afternoon had a change of pace when a panel made up of representatives of the groups present were asked questions by the president, Mr. Eckstein. It was interesting to hear discussions, ideas and opinions of people from all walks of life. Participation and questions from the floor were encouraged.

The grand finale summed up a refreshing, informative and glorious day with a banquet and entertainment by some of Arkansas' best deaf entertainers and a challenging last word from Mr. Pettingill. One hundred and forty-four registered guests left the Inn that night with a new understanding of their task, a new hope for tomorrow and a new dawning for the deaf of Arkansas.

Don't forget . . .
32nd Biennial Convention
National Association of the Deaf
Seattle, Washington
1974

Third Annual Bowling Story . . .

- Frank Gallo Heads 2nd Annual Deaf Bowling All-America Team
- Swedish Bowlers' Debut in the 8th NDBA World Deaf Championship
- Penelope Hendee Top Woman Bowler; Kenneth Sloan Top Junior Bowler

By CONSTANTINO "Connie" L. MARCHIONE

When the first DEAF AMERICAN All-America Bowling Team appeared last year, it met with both raves and brickbats. Those disagreeing named others more deserving in their opinions. So, this led to another deaf bowling All-America team set up by THE DEAF BOWLER, an official organ of the National Deaf Bowling Association.

THE DEAF BOWLER prepared ballots listing a total of 21 deaf bowlers scattered over the country and mailed to all and former officers of NDBA. When most of the ballots returned, the final tally showed the majority of votes went to the same five bowlers as selected by THE DEAF AMERICAN—Robert Coker, Tolono, Ill.; Truitt Dunagan, El Monte, Calif.; Casimer Podgnoriak, Syracuse, N.Y.; Wayne Matti, Portland, Ore., and William R. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.

So, THE DEAF AMERICAN had hit it right on the head and no argument there as other people are welcome to their own selections.

The National Deaf Bowling Association and THE DEAF BOWLER made arrangement with the United Savings-Helms Athletic Foundation in Los Angeles, Calif., to honor annually its All-America deaf bowling team and each recipient receives a framed scroll award from this world famed athletic foundation. The five members of the first All-America team were requested to appear in Rockford, Ill., last July to receive their scrolls and four of them showed up with exception of Wayne Matti who was unable to make it.

Not to be denied the National Association

tion of the Deaf and THE DEAF AMERICAN will prepare its own scroll awards in the near future.

* * *

After closely evaluating top scoring deaf bowlers from all over the country, our top choice for the second annual DEAF AMERICAN All-America bowling team goes to Frank Gallo, Jr., of Deer Park, Long Island, N.Y., and the rest of the team is as follows:

ALL-AMERICA DEAF BOWLING TEAM, 1971-72 SEASON

1. Frank Gallo, Jr., Deer Park, Long Island, N.Y.
2. Fred Schmidt, Denver, Colorado
3. John Carro, San Jose, Calif.
4. Anthony Genna, Westland, Mich.
5. Robert Coker, Tolono, Ill.

Frank Gallo, Jr., a youthful bowler with a high backswing, has his best lifetime high average of 197 for 108 games in the 1971-72 season in the 12 team Dollar Savings Bank Invitational Classic League. In this league, being the lone deaf bowler, he scored his first sanctioned 700 series, a 716 from games of 267-204-245. This 716 series is the highest ABC sanctioned series by a deaf bowler for the 1971-72 season.

Also in this league, Gallo was the highest individual match point winner, led his team, Student Loans #12 to first place, helped the team score the league high team game, 1116, and league high team series, 3067.

So much for his league bowling. Gallo fared very well in both hearing and deaf bowling tournaments. He cashed in two of Kegler Bowling Club tournaments, scoring 906 for four games in one and 886 in another but unfortunately for him these are not sanctioned.

Bowling in Westchester (N.Y.) Silent Club Singles Classic and carrying no handicap, Gallo scored 875 for four games to tie for first with another bowler who had a 32 handicap. They split the first and second place prize money, \$340 each.

In the Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association tournament at Pittsburgh last April, Gallo cashed in with 637 in actual singles and 1823 in all-events. Then the following month in the Eastern Association of the Deaf Bowlers tournament at Chicopee, Mass., Gallo had 626 series for team event and 655 for doubles but could muster only 545 in singles for 1826 all-events total to place first in actual all-events. For those two big deaf tournaments Gallo averaged over 202.

At the 8th NDBA World's Deaf Bowling tournament in Rockford, Ill., Gallo failed to qualify but entered in the Scratch Elimination Tournament and qualified 3rd

with 810 including a 255 game for a new record high game. Unfortunately, he was ousted by Casimer Podgnoriak, 222 to 198, in his first match.

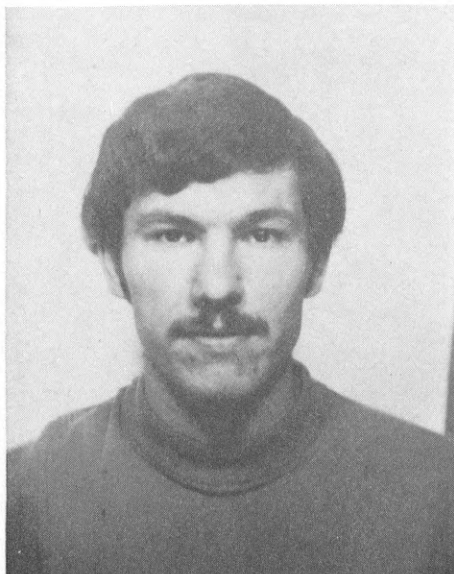
With a 191 average in 1971 and 197 for 1972, Gallo applied for membership in the Professional Bowlers Association as Apprentice Pro. Last September he was accepted by the PBA, making him the first deaf bowler as member of PBA. As Apprentice, he can bowl in PBA tournaments in his region.

Although his father and uncles own a small bowling place in New York, Gallo took up serious bowling in 1966 after graduating from New York (Fanwood) School for the Deaf. He is presently working as a machinist. He is currently carrying a 202 average in the Dollar Savings Bank Invitational Classic league.

Fred Schmidt, a personable and popular Denver, Colo., kegler, finally won the 13th annual Pacific Coast Deaf Masters Tournament at Spokane, Wash., after having finished third, fourth and fifth in past years. In a comeback from the losers' bracket, Schmidt defeated Gerald Mullenix, Fremont, Calif., in two matches for the championship. He averaged 187 for the 16 games after qualifying 10th with a meager 718 score for four games.

Consistently averaging around 190 for a long time, Schmidt missed his 10th lifetime 700 by a single pin when on March 23, 1972, he rolled games of 213-248-239 for 699 in a hearing league. He also bowled a high of 268 in a 678 series.

Bowling since 1942, Schmidt has a lifetime high 729 series among his nine sanctioned 700's and 927 high for four games



FRANK GALLO, JR., of Deer Park, Long Island, N. Y., a member of this year's All-America deaf squad, became the first deaf bowler to be accepted as a member of the Professional Bowlers Association (PBA).



FRED SCHMIDT of Denver, Colo., finally made this year's deaf All-America team after bowling since 1942.

among his two sanctioned 900's. His highest game is 289 and he had a 199.98 (for 99 games) highest average in 1966-67 season.

A director of NDBA for three years, Schmidt failed to qualify in the NDBA World's Deaf tournament. He qualified 30th with 717 in the Scratch Eliminations but lost out on his first match by a heart-breaking single pin, 202 to 203, to Frank Rezzuto, Chicago.

Deaf since birth, married and residing with his wife, Lorriane, Schmidt presently works as stockman on attache case line for Samsonite Corporation. He is best known for his All-Events total of 1967 (729 in team event, 626 in doubles and 612 in singles) in the 1967 Colorado State Tournament which he led till the final squad night and lost an opportunity to be the first deaf bowler to qualify for the ABC Masters at Miami, Fla., in 1968.

John Carrto, a smooth moving bowler residing in San Jose, Calif., closed with a 277 after games of 178 and 235 for a 690 series to place first in doubles with Walt Kirby of Phoenix, Ariz., in the 31st annual Pacific Coast Deaf Bowling Tournament. He scored the tournament second high actual all-events of 1771. The 277 game ranks as the highest by a deaf bowler in tournament play for the 1971-72 season.

Besides the 690 series, Carrto had another near 700 series when he scored 235-235-226 for 696 and then slumped to 168 in his fourth game for 864 total to place second, 10 pins out of first place in the Orange County Silent Singles Classic. He also placed second again with 846 total in the HAD Singles Classic.

In the ill-fated Golden State Deaf Tournament, he scored 610 in doubles with Bill Cozad of South Gate, Calif., to place first. He also scored 623 in doubles with Dave Stratton, San Leandro, Calif., in the California State tournament.

A two-time Pacific Coast Deaf Masters champion, Carrto qualified 14th in the



ANTHONY GENNA of Westland, Mich., a 1972 bowling All-American, was the first deaf bowler to be televised. He appeared on Detroit's "Beat the Champ" show last year.

Deaf Masters at Spokane but lost out in the third round.

A product of Texas School for the Deaf, Carrto is an ITU typesetter by trade. He has been bowling for 13 years and in that time collected a total of 87 bowling trophies, one of which is a 3-footer given by the elated bowling owner for Carrto's practice 300 game in Los Angeles in 1964. He also had another 300 and 747 series bowled in an unsanctioned hearing tournament in 1970 in Watsonville, Calif. **The pair of 300's makes Carrto probably the only deaf bowler with two and the only one in California to bowl one each in Southern and Northern California. He was honored as the 1969 Pacific Coast Deaf Bowler of the Year.**

Anthony Genna, a 28-year-old Westland, Mich., (a suburb of Detroit), bowler came to prominence by winning the 8th NDBA World's Deaf Championship at Rockford, Ill., last July. In winning he averaged 193 over the 22 games route.

Genna has the knack of coming up with big scores when it counts. He bowled a new NDBA record 673 in his final three games to total 1802 actual for nine games and 1964 with handicap to lead the qualifiers. From there he led through first round match play and slumped to 9th in second round losing all three matches. Then he rallied by scoring 634 in his next three match games in the third round to get back on first and seeded into the championship finals. In the finals he outscored Abe Simon of Detroit, 545 to 515.

"Nino" Genna, as he is known to his friends, became the first in NDBA's 8-year history to lead the qualifying round and win the championship. No stranger in this World's Deaf Bowling event, he placed 16th in 1969 at Chicago and 3rd in 1970 at Detroit. That third-place finish was a result of his 225 final game. He also entered the Scratch Eliminations at Rockford and qualified 20th with a 735 score

but lost out to James Harvey in the first match.

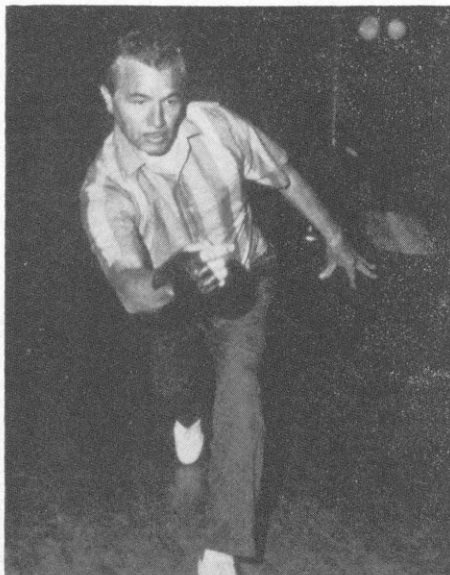
Perhaps Genna's most significant feat is being the first deaf bowler ever to be televised bowling an entire game. In August 1971, in a contest he bowled a 246 game to win the privilege of bowling against PBA pro bowler Don Russell on Detroit's "Beat The Champ" TV show. Nino scored 191 against Russell's 195 but with 16 handicap Nino tallied 207 to win a color TV set and "Beat The Champ" trophy as prizes.

Bowling since 1964, he has a lifetime high game of 266 and the 673 at Rockford is his personal high series. He participated in many deaf singles classics, never won one, but cashed in many of them. In 1967 Great Lakes Deaf Tournament he bowled 654 series in team event and that score helped him capture the handicap all-events title.

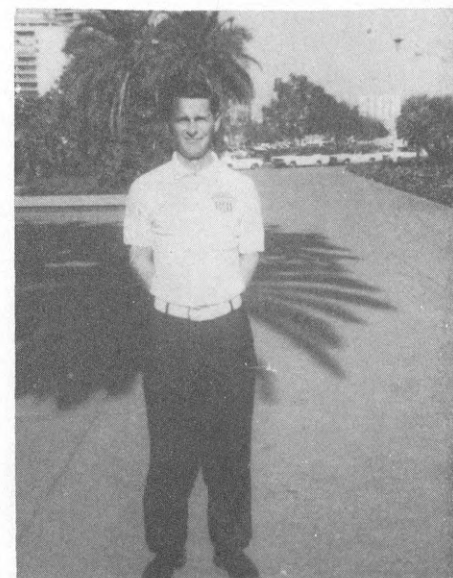
A product of West Side School for Deaf in Detroit and married to Phyllis Jean, Genna is employed as a toolmaker by Shield Tool and Engineering, Inc. He often practiced with the bowlers of the Stroh's Beer team which was for long one of the world's best hearing bowling teams. He credits his improvement in bowling to the Stroh's team members and to the All-America Deaf Bowler, Robert Coker. Coker taught him the finer points of bowling when he spent a week's vacation at Coker's home.

Robert Coker, the splendid 26-year-old bowler from Tolono, Ill., is the only hold-over from last year's All-America Deaf team. He is selected again because he had the highest average of the deaf bowlers for the 1971-72 season, 199 for 107 games. He also had 208 average for 65 games in 1971 summer league. He had bowled a 948 score for four games and a 712 series in league which is second to Gallo's 716 for 1971-72 season.

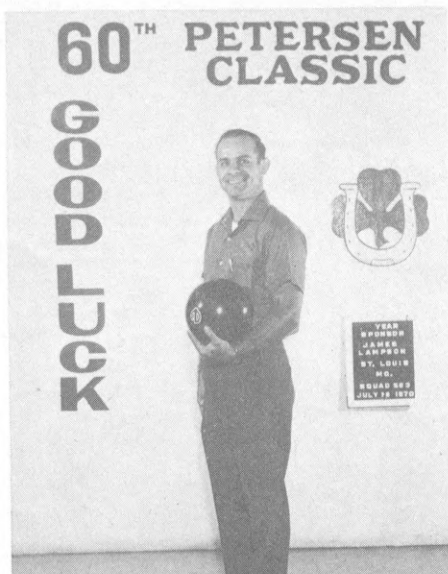
When Coker was selected as top choice for the first All-America Deaf team last year, we did not have the records of his



JOHN CARRTO of San Jose, Calif., a 1972 deaf All-American, has bowled 300 twice during his 13 years as a kegler.



ROBERT COKER of Tolono, Ill., made the All-America team for the second straight year.



JIM BATES of Florissant, Mo., made honorable mention for this year's All-America squad and bears watching.

bowling prowess during the 1971-72 season except that he made quite a remarkable feat bowling a terrific 1887 all-events score in the 1970 Detroit ABC Tournament. At that time we added that he should be nominated for the American Athletic Association of the Deaf's 1971 Athlete of the Year.

Since then, we are in receipt of more information that this shy and modest young bowler had done more fascinating feats during the 1970-71 season, such as: 1) rolling a 206 average for 124 games, also 198, 197 and 191 in three other leagues; 2) had five 700 series; 3) had high game of 287; 4) bowled a new deaf record four games of 982 from games of 201-246-269-266; 5) won the Match Game Doubles Championship of Twin City, pairing with Ray Martin, the best bowler in the area, and 6) was named to the 2nd News-Gazette Twin City All-Star team.

We cannot remember any deaf bowler making such an astounding record in one year. Regrettably, the AAAD has confined its Athlete of the Year nominations to sports other than bowling and none of the members on the voting committee covers the sport of bowling. So granted as it is, in our opinion Robert Coker's remarkable bowling achievement during the 1970-71 year was sadly neglected and completely ignored by the AAAD Committee.

For the 1971-72 season, Coker repeated as Twin City Match Game Doubles co-champion with Ray Martin and the News-Gazette Twin City newspaper selected him again on the 2nd All-Star team. Coker, in addition to his 199 average, also had 195 averages in two other leagues.

Bowling in his second World's Deaf tourney at Rockford, Coker scored a 257 game but was unable to produce more to qualify. In the Scratch Eliminations he qualified 5th with 766 but like his first one in 1970 at Detroit, he bowled very poorly and was ousted in the first match. At Detroit in 1970, he qualified first with a record 847 score.

A graduate of University High School of Normal, Ill., in 1966, Coker has been bowling only 11 years and is working as stock clerk at Maggio IDA and also works part time at Unity Lanes in Tolono, Ill.

Honorable Mention

We wish that bowling had a six-man team so a place could be secured for **Jim Bates** of Florissant, a suburb of St. Louis, Mo. Sadly there is no such thing so we are putting Bates at the head of the Honorable Mention list and he is a bowler who bears watching.

Bates, a product of Missouri School for the Deaf at Fulton, crashed into the news when he and his hearing partner, Dave Harrell, posted an 1854 tally including handicap of only 20 pins to split the \$400 first prize in the Arcade Lanes Doubles Tournament on January 1972. Bates had a four-game total of 945 from 248, 246, 212 and 239 while Harrell helped with an 889 effort. The 945 four games was high for the deaf bowler for the 1971-72 season till Coker came up with his 948.

Bowling for 12 years, Bates had a 195 average and two lifetime 700's, 717 in 1967 and 706 in 1971. He had bowled in five leagues a week for eight years and now he is down to three leagues a week. He was a member of Archway Bowling Association and, like Coker, a member of Midwest Bowling Association.

Married and having one daughter, Bates works as chief mechanic on electronics at Fact Photo, Inc. He is the director of St. Louis Deaf Singles Classic and is boosting the first place prize up to \$1,000 for men bowlers.

Unfortunately as a bowler trying hard to make the All-America team, **Douglas Burris** of Springfield, Ill., came up short. Although winning the NDBA Scratch Eliminations, he was snake-bit in other tournaments. In the Scratch Eliminations, he qualified 14th with 741 and swept all his five matches without a loss, defeating Abe Simon in the finals, 185 to 162. Burris also qualified 23rd in the NDBA World's tournament but lost all his matches in the first round, ending up in the 32nd place.

Prior to these, Burris had misfortunes in two tournaments. In the Louisville (Ky.) Deaf Singles Classic, he scored 845 scratch including a 265 game and 885 total with handicap to finish third, ONE PIN behind the winners who were tied for first with identical handicap scores of 886. In his 265 game, he had seven strikes in a row to earn a bonus of \$100. Then in the Aurora Deaf Singles Classic, Burris scored 839 plus 52 for 891 total which is good and high enough to win most of the classics but placed second because the winner scored 912 total.

John Cervinski of Mansfield, Ohio, scored a 702 series in the Village "10" league in March 1972 and the following month a 694 series in the All-Stars league. Then on the weekend he participated in the Great Lakes Deaf Tournament at Pittsburgh and scored a 666 series for second in actual singles and with 6 handicap tallied 672.

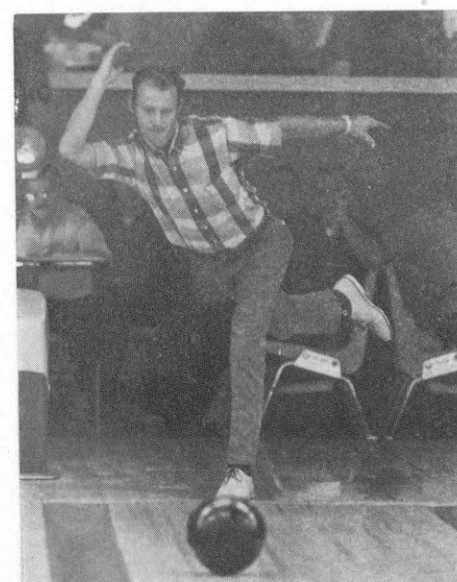
Perhaps the most impressive showing by a low average bowler would be by **Thomas Witt** of Des Moines, Iowa, who is averaging only 151 and after bowling only three years. Witt created a storm by winning the \$700 Rockford Deaf Singles Classic with four games 748 score plus 100 handicap for 848. Two months later he placed second in the Chicago Club of the Deaf \$1,000 Singles Classic, six pins behind the leader with 852 total pocketing \$500 prize.

In the NDBA World's Deaf Championship, Witt was re-rated up to 163 average and he qualified in 32nd place. After first round he climbed to 20th place and lost all his three matches in the second round, ending up in 19th place. He is a young bowler with a good future.

For scoring the highest game in tournament play, a 279 gem after making eight strikes in a row, spared and struck out, **Lowell Kumler**, Aurora, Ill., nearly became the first deaf bowler to roll two sanctioned 300's. He previously had a 300 in 1968 in Minneapolis. Kumler achieved this 279 in the second round of three games block in the qualifying of NDBA World's Deaf bowling tournament at Rockford. He qualified in 8th place scoring 1771 for nine games (second highest to Genna's 1802) and 1852 with handicap. Coming up six pins short, he lost out in the first round match play and placed 22nd.

In the Scratch Eliminations, Kumler qualified 18th, lived through the first match with 189 to 173 victory over Krister Karlsson of Sweden and lost his second match placing 11th. In November 1971, Kumler won the Dayton (Ohio) \$500 Singles Classic.

We have no proof but got this through another bowler, that **Robert Tober**, Middletown, Conn., ended up with 197 average and had a 706 series. We would like to know more about him as he will bear watching as a future All-America candidate.



WAYNE A. MATTI of Portland, Ore., who was named to the first annual Deaf Bowling All-America Team in 1971.

Others on list as future All-America candidates, **David Stratton**, San Leandro, Calif., and **David Tropp** of Forest Hills, N.Y. Stratton had a 197 average in the middle of the season but finished with 191 and had a 679 high series.

A Kegler Bowling Club member who bowled up a storm on its trail, Tropp scored 862 plus 96 handicap for 958 to win \$500. In another Kegler tournament he won \$499 by breaking the Six in Row Jackpot when he made six straight strikes in his 253 game. Tropp entered in his first NDBA World's tourney at Rockford and qualified in 21st place. He was impressive in winning his first three matches, jumping all the way up to second place and took over briefly as the leader after second round match play. However, in the third round, he had one very poor game and ended up in the 6th place. Tropp also qualified 31st in the Scratch Eliminations but was ousted in his first match.

As the surprise dark horse in the NDBA World's Deaf tournament, **Abe Simon** of Detroit, Mich., placed second in BOTH the World's Deaf and Scratch Eliminations. He qualified 10th in the World's, dropped to 12th after first round match play, jumped to 5th after second round matches and made the semifinals by only four pins. In the semifinals round robin matches, Simon bested 2nd and 3rd place bowlers to move in the finals where he lost to Genna in a three-game match, scoring 515 to 545. In the Scratch Eliminations, Simon qualified 33rd as alternate and was lucky to get in when one bowler did not show up. He swept all his four matches and lost in the finals to Doug Burris. In one day of bowling, Simon bowled a total of 21 games.

Besides Gallo, two other New York state bowlers had good performances in both Great Lakes Deaf and Eastern Deaf Bowlers tournaments, **Versal Constance** and **Izzy Balone**. Constance of Syracuse and Balone of Buffalo were tied with identical 1835 totals for first in the Great Lakes tournament actual All-Events. Constance

with a larger handicap won the handicap all-events with 1955 while Balone placed 5th with 1868. Balone paired with Roy Brenner for another title, the actual doubles with 1188 score. In the Eastern tourney, Constance and Balone finished one-two in actual singles with 641 and 623, respectively. Constance was tied for first in handicap singles with J. Davis as both tallied 677 and Balone placed 10th.

In the Pacific Coast Deaf tournament, **Charles Gallegos**, Hayward, Calif., scored 597 including a 237 game in the team event, 586 with a 225 game in doubles placing 5th, and 628 in singles placing 5th for a total of 1811 and 1943 with handicap to top both actual and handicap all-events. In the Deaf Masters, he qualified 26th and lost his two match plays to place 26th.

Also in the Pacific tourney, **Robert Broomfield** of South Gate, Calif., rolled the top scratch singles event score of 654 and placed third in handicap with 680. He placed third in actual all-events with 1755 and 11th in handicap. A two-time Deaf Masters Champion, Broomfield qualified fourth in this event with 739 and was eliminated (after winning six matches and losing one) by the new champion, Schmidt, in the semifinal round. Broomfield was the president of the 16-team hearing league, Century Dukes, in which he had the only all-deaf team, Broomfield's #9. This team won the league championship by ½ point. At one time he scored 650 to help the team to 1019 game and 2892 team series.

Another bowler helped his team win the league championship. **Steward Johnson**, North Hollywood, Calif., also had the league high game title with his 270 game. His team, Greater Los Angeles Deaf, scored the league high team series with 2964 in which he helped with a 609. He also had series of 619 and 661 and finished second in averages with 187. In a hearing mixed league, Johnson scored a 256 in his 664 series to push his all-deaf team, Clumpsy Pros, to a 2707 high series which may be the highest by an all deaf mixed team (three men and two women) in the nation.

With a poor 172 opening game, **Dale Koning** of Kalamazoo, Mich., followed with a torrid 267 and closed with a 241 for a fine 680 series to miss out a third lifetime 700. He had a 705 last year.

The first black bowler ever to win a deaf singles classic, **ROBERT ADAMS** of Los Angeles, Calif., now has won two. Adams won his first one in 1969, Valley Silent Club Singles Classic, and last April won the \$500 El Monte Silents Singles Classic.

And last, **Philip Annarino** of Milwaukee, Wisc., won the first ever \$1,000 four-game singles classic, Chicago Club of the Deaf Singles Classic, last May with 858 handicap score.

Penny Hendee Heads Honorable Mention For Women

Like last year, we do not have very much information on women's tournaments and classics and even leagues.



KENNETH SLOAN, a student at Texas School for the Deaf, is one of the best deaf junior bowlers in the country. His 745 series was tops for the 1971-72 season.

Therefore with what we have on hand, we feel it deserving to put **Penelope Hendee** at the top of the list.

This talented 28-year-old housewife from Lyons, Ill., made quite a smash at Rockford, Ill., and returned three months later to make a bigger smash.

After failing in the Rockford Silents Classic for women, she decided to enter the town's Diamond Medal and Pin tournament at another place, State & Madison Lanes, using her husband's 16 lb. ball instead of her lighter ball. She bowled a five-game score of 221-126-157-193-223 plus 157 handicap for 1077 total. This placed her first in this hearing Diamond Pin event.

Then two months later she participated in Chicago Club of the Deaf Women's Classic and placed second for \$150 with 791 total.

When her husband, Harold, entered in the NDBA World's Deaf tournament at Rockford, she returned to bowl once again in the National Deaf Women's Classic at Don Carter Lanes. For her first three games she bowled well over her average, 181, 189 and 168, and in her fourth game she ran eight strikes in a row before being stopped by a single pin in the 9th frame. After sparing, she was stopped again by a single pin in the 10th frame which she spared. On her final ball she left one pin standing again for a 267 game. This score left her all shook up. In all she had 805 plus 56 handicap for 861 to win the \$300 prize.

The mother of two girls, ages 3 and 5, "Penny" Hendee had a 159 average for the 1971-72 season. She attended Kelly High School in Chicago where she starred in all sport activities. She was the swimming champion, on the champion volleyball team and junior basketball champions and in 1959 was star junior bowler with a 151 average. She made the National Honor Society in high school and won various awards for art.



PENELOPE HENDEE of Lyons, Ill., is considered the top deaf woman bowler in the country. She had a sensational fourth game in the National Deaf Women's Classic held at Rockford, Ill., running eight strikes in a row before being stopped by a single pin in the ninth frame.

Marjorie Miller of South Bend, Ind., a 164-average bowler, won the first place prize of \$300 in Chicago Club of the Deaf Women's Classic scoring 797 for four games plus 44 handicap for 841. She also received a bowlers' rhinestone pin for the high game of 233.

Leona Cheeney, Davenport, Iowa, won the \$300 prize in Rockford Silents Women's Classic at Don Carter Lanes in Rockford, Ill., with 816 total.

Dorothy Richmond, La Mirada, Calif., won her unprecedented third Pacific Coast Deaf Queens title when she outlasted **Sue Murphy** of Hayward, Calif. This Deaf Queens tournament is the only one in the nation patterned after the WIBC Queens.

Out west around southern California deaf women bowlers are welcome to bowl in the Men's Singles Classic and in previous years two women had captured first place. This year **Becky Hubbard** of Long Beach won the first place in Downey Bowlers Singles Classic. **Etta Stecker** of Santa Ana almost made it, finishing in second place in San Diego Deaf Singles Classic. **Rachelle Friedman** of Los Angeles almost made it too when she led through two squads with 885 total from a 245 game in 747 plus 138 handicap in the Orange County Silent Mixed Classic. When it ended she found herself in third place for a \$150 prize.

In the Northwest Bowling Association of the Deaf Handicap Classic, **Juanita Heiken** of Vancouver, Wash., scored a 206 game in her 729 four-game plus 84 handicap for 813 to take first place for women. Also in another NWBAD tournament **Rochelle Schnebele** of Seattle took the Singles event with 561, Doubles title with D. Schwehr with 1138 in which Rochelle had a 213 game and 531 series, and all-events with 1504 actual and 1768 with handicap.

In the American Deaf Women Bowling Association tournament, **Betty Duhon** of Akron, Ohio, the tournament's perpetual doubles champion, made it five in a row and seven in the last 11 tournaments with a new record actual doubles score of 1110 with Helen Beinecke, also of Akron. This made it two straight for them, four in the last five years and five in the last eight tournaments. They also took handicap doubles with 1155 and Duhon had no handicap. Duhon took the actual all-events title with 1660 and without handicap it ranked second on handicap all-events list.

Another bowler, **Peggy Forwith** of Mansfield, Ohio, like Duhon with no handicap, scored top actual singles score of 565 and second to Duhon in actual all-events with 1550.

Kenneth Sloan Chosen Top Junior Bowler

We do not know how many schools for deaf have a junior bowling program like that of Texas School for the Deaf. If there are, no doubt none of them would match the high series of 745 bowled by a Texas student, **Kenneth Sloan**. Kenneth bowled games of 225, 254 and 266 in a

Classic Junior Bowling League competition at Austin Bowl-O-rama. Out of a possible 36 strikes, he made 28, 14 of them in a row—five in the last part of second game plus those in the first nine frames of the third game. His average in this Classic League was 184.

Kenneth's 745 series was the top series for the 1971-72 season. Although it was bowled under same conditions as ABC-sanctioned league, it was not sanctioned by ABC. All junior bowling activities are sanctioned through American Junior Bowling Congress. Kenneth's score had us looking through the AJBC magazine, JUNIOR BOWLER, and found his name in the April issue list of high scores. But we regret that nothing was mentioned that Kenneth is deaf and that this score is the highest by a deaf bowler and the first one ever. In all our years in bowling we never knew or read of a 700 by a deaf junior bowler. It will be a long time before another teenage sensation comes along and breaks Sloan's 745 or even comes close to it.

Kenneth also bowls with TSD Ranger League and is the secretary of this league.

We would like all schools which have bowling programs to mail their league scores and highlights so we can arrange a selection of best junior bowlers in the future.

The Deaf Tournaments Highlights

Although the National Deaf Bowling Association's World's Deaf Bowling Championship is an individual tournament, it differs from that of individual or singles classics because singles classics require anywhere from three to eight games and the highest scratch scorer or handicap scorer takes the title. In the World's Deaf Championship the bowler must bowl a nine-game (now being increased to 12 games in Vancouver, Wash., in 1973) qualifying round and the top scorers bowl again from 12 to 16 more games for the title acclaiming as the World's deaf champion.

Since 1966, the first prize in the World's Deaf event has been \$1,000, making it the richest deaf individual tournament. The Chicago Club of the Deaf sponsored the first \$1,000 singles classic on May 27, 1972, which drew 209 entries, the largest of any deaf singles classics in the nation. The event was won by Philip Annarino of Milwaukee, Wisc. A \$1,000 singles classic was held by the Potomac Silents Club in Arlington, Va., on October 28, 1972, and the St. Louis Silents Club is boosting its first place prize to \$1,000.

It is not the intent of this writer to criticize such large first prize offering for a singles classic as it is his feeling that a guarantee spread over too large second, third, fourth and so on place money would attract more bowlers who would risk a long trip just to bowl four games to place in the money.

California has started a mixed classic which allows women to compete for the big prize with the men and the other classics are beginning to follow this trend. This idea is to eliminate two separate

classics, one for men and one for women, and use only one for both.

We are listing the winners of deaf singles classics we have on hand. If others are omitted, we are sorry and hope that they will be forwarded for next year's listing.

The most remarkable winner turned out to be Walter Turner of Lake City, Pa., who won the \$700 Pittsburgh A.D. Singles Classic in October 1971 with 807 plus 80 handicap for 887. What was so unusual about this was that Turner used one of the bowling lanes balls.

Young Frank Presta of Chicago won the Southtown \$700 Classic in Chicago. We have already mentioned that Thomas Witt won the \$700 Rockford Classic. Edward Smoski, East St. Louis, Ill., continued in one classic a year winning by copping the Kansas City C.D. \$600 Mixed Classic.

After years of traveling, Harvey Ellerhorst finally won a classic, right in his hometown, Detroit, copping the 29th annual DAD Classic. Alvin Fleck, Omaha, Neb., took the \$600 Des Moines Mixed Classic. Ronald Moore of New York tied with the new All-American Frank Gallo, Jr., for first in Westchester \$600 Classic but lack of sufficient entries put second place money at \$80 and they split both first and second place money for \$340 each. A pair of Chicago bowlers were luckier as they placed first to split the first place \$500 and second place \$250 in Louisville C.D. Classic. Both Clarence Whitt, Jr., and Carl Gelumbis bowled identical 886 handicap totals and this classic was one of the closest ever as Douglas Burris of Springfield placed third just one pin behind.

Out in California, Richard Amundsen of Fermont took the San Francisco C.D. \$500 Classic. The Orange County Silents Mixed \$400 classic went to Don Winant of Santa Ana. Bill Cozad of South Gate won \$240 in the Southern California Deaf Bowlers Classic on his second try. This classic allows women to participate and has special prizes for women out of higher prize money.

Denver started its first singles classic and its chairman, NDBA Secretary-Treasurer Don G. Warnick, won his first one, pocketing the \$300 prize. In the 19th NWBAD classic, John Weydahl of Beaverton, Ore., scored six games 1135 plus 90 handicap for 1275.

In the 36th annual Great Lakes Deaf Bowling Association tournament at Pittsburgh, Pa., there were 126 teams, 300 doubles, 600 singles and 572 all-events entries and a grand total of \$12,222 in prizes was distributed.

As GLDBA Secretary-Treasurer Herman S. Cahen of Cleveland noted, "The 1970 tourney at Cleveland still holds all-time records of 138 teams as total in entries and \$12,704 as total in cash prizes. I will not be surprised that in a few years Cleveland's records will be shattered." Cahen is starting his 14th consecutive year as GLDBA secretary-treasurer and has already passed the late Thomas Hinchey

in longevity at this office. The consistent 120 and more entries in GLDBA tournaments is a monument to Cahen's hard work.

Two bowling places were used to accommodate this large entry for the first time and Cahen said that everything went smoothly although he is suggesting some minor changes for the future.

Best-Taste Foods of Buffalo topped the handicap team event with 3024 total and Detroit DAD ThunderBowl Classic team's 2840 score took the actual team title for the third time in last four years. J. Cunningham and F. Berst of Buffalo took the actual and handicap doubles with 1182 scratch and 1287 with handicap. Paul Danto of Detroit's 679 and 710 with handicap copped both actual and handicap singles. Izzy Balone and Versal Constance tied for actual all-events with 1835 and Constance took the handicap all-events with 1955. Former World's Deaf Champion (1970) Paul Rinas of Hartford, Conn., placed second in handicap all-events with 1928 and Frank Gallo of New York scored 1923 actual for third.

In the 31st annual Pacific Coast Deaf Bowling Association tournament, the total entries of 38 teams was remarkable considering that the tournament was held in Spokane, Wash., and the Spokane committee acclaimed that the attendance at the socials was the largest ever held in that town. Mt. Rainier Club of Seattle took the handicap team event with 3007

total. John Carrto rolled 277 and 690 in winning the doubles title with Walt Kirby of Phoenix, Ariz., with 1313 total. Harold Hughes of Portland, Ore., took the singles event with 683 total. All-events went to Charles Gallegos of Hayward with 1943 total.

In PCDBA's companion tournament, the prestigious Pacific Coast Deaf Masters, there were 103 entries and Gerald Mullenix of Fremont led the qualifying round with a record low of 752 as most of the bowlers were off their timing that day. Mullenix won all his five matches in the winners' bracket and sat waiting in the finals hoping to become the first top qualifier to win this event. Meanwhile Fred Schmidt of Denver, who was dumped into the losers' bracket by Mullenix in his last match, had worked his way back up into the finals. Schmidt defeated Mullenix in the first square-off, 372 to 331, in a two-game match and beat Mullenix again in the second match, 338 to 330, to win his first Masters title. Jack Fillipoff of British Columbia, Canada, returned to active bowling after a two-year illness and defeated the two-time Masters champion, Robert Broomfield, for third place, scoring a 244 game.

Like we said last year, we do not have the results of Eastern Association of Deaf Bowlers tournament and regret that we cannot list the winners. We only have what bowlers like Gallo, Balone and Constance did in the EADB tournament.

We hope that in the future the EADB officers will furnish us the results every year.

Swedish Bowlers Make Debut In World's Deaf Championship

For the first time, the 8th annual NDBA World's Deaf Championship at Rockford, Ill., July 1-4, 1972, turned out to be a truly world's deaf bowling tournament with the surprise entry of three young Swedish bowlers who flew from Sweden. The total entries were 112, somewhat unexpected, but the quality of the bowlers was better.

The Rockford committee kept the intentions of the Swedish bowlers to come to the tournament to themselves, which caused the loss of a good deal of publicity. Secrecy at the last minute caused the president of NDBA and secretary-treasurer of NDBA to visit the ABC headquarters prior to the tournament to seek permission for these three Swedish bowlers to bowl in the World's tournament as the rules would not permit them to use handicap and there was no time to stop them from making their flight. The NDBA officers did not want to put the three bowlers at an unfair advantage bowling scratch because they did not have ABC sanctioned averages. So the ABC allowed the NDBA to alter its rules to let them bowl with handicap but required them to have permission from Sweden Bowling group similar to ABC to participate. There

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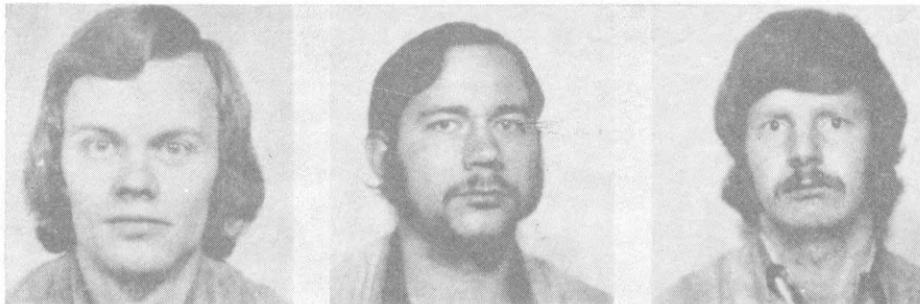
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SWEDISH BOWLERS—Krister Karlsson, Kent Johansson and Ove Andersson (left to right) were three of the bowlers from Sweden who participated in the 8th Annual NDBA World's Deaf Bowling Championship held at Rockford, Ill., July 1-3, 1972.

was anxiety in Rockford when the three bowlers arrived without the required permission. A phone call to ABC put all at ease when cabled permission from Sweden was forthcoming.

Krister Karlsson, the leader and spokesman, Kent Johansson and Ove Andersson were the foreign entries. Karlsson and Andersson were with the Swedish group that toured the United States last year. Johansson's father was with that group. Karlsson was the 1972 Swedish champion, scoring 1573 for eight games in Malmo, Sweden. All three live in Stockholm.

In the World's deaf championship and its companion tournament, Scratch Eliminations, only Karlsson qualified in both and he quickly became the darling of the crowd. Andersson and Johansson did not do very well. In Sweden, Andersson carries a 176 average; Karlsson, 170, and Johansson, 165, and in this tournament all three used 170 averages.

Another surprise innovation at Rockford was the appearance of Miss America of 1969, Judi Ford, who rolled the first ball to start the 8th World's Deaf event. Miss Ford appeared on Rockford TV publicizing the World's event and was given quite a story in the newspapers. She is a bowling ambassador for the National Bowling Council and travels around promoting bowling for physical fitness for women as well as men.

With the start of the nine-game qualifying round ending, Anthony "Nino" Genna, thanks to a new record three-game closing series of 673, found himself at the top with 1964 total including handicap. George Turner of Hayward, Calif., placed second with 1910 total and John Bulliner of Peoria, Ill., third with 1899. Sweden's Krister Karlsson was 24th with 1799 total and the other two Sweden bowlers failed to make the top 40.

After first round of match play, Genna was still at the top with 2677 total, David Tropp of Forest Hills, N.Y., second with 2611; Jerry Jones of Denver, Colo., third with 2607. Turner dropped to 15th with 2503 and Bulliner failed to make the 20 (top) cut-off, dropping down to 29th in losing all of his three matches. Karlsson climbed to 9th with 2558 total.

After the second round, Tropp took over first with 3326 total; Howard Alliman of Toledo, Ohio, second with 3310; James Blasi of Kalamazoo, third with 3308. Genna dropped to 9th with 3253; Jerry Jones dropped to 8th with 3253; Karlsson with the crowd pulling for him made 10th, the

cut-off limit, to stay alive. Turner lost all three of his matches and dropped down to 20th.

After the third round, Genna regained the top position, bowling a 634 series for total of 4091; J. Blasi moved to second with 4019; William Van Spankeren, Chicago, moved from fourth to third with 4014; Abe Simon, Detroit, moved from fifth to fourth while Alliman dropped down to fifth and Tropp down to sixth; J. Jones placed seventh; Karlsson, eighth.

With Genna seeded into the finals, Simon opened the semifinals round robin with a victory over Van Spankeren, 405 to 404, and another victory over Blasi, 396 to 342. Van Spankeren and Blasi bowled poorly against each other and Simon moved into the finals.

In the finals, as in the 5th World's in Chicago in 1969 when two Michigan bowlers bowled against each other, both bowlers lived close to each other and had bowled in the same league. Genna won over Simon to claim the World's title and the \$1,000 prize that goes with it. Simon got \$500 for second place. The winning score was 545 plus 54 for 599 for Genna and 515 plus 63 for 578 for Simon.

For having scored more than Blasi, Van Spankeren placed third but after the tournament average check it was necessary to disqualify him for using the wrong average for the tournament. Done after the tournament, this denied bowlers like Richard Tanzar of Skokie, Ill. (41st qualifier); Robert Montfort, Danville, Ill. (21st place); Virgil Luczak, Pico-Rivera, Calif. (11th place); and finally Alliman (5th place) an opportunity to further themselves in this tournament. **The NDBA officers will meet to change the rules to prevent further incidents like that. An average of one bowler a year is disqualified when averages are checked after the tournament.**

With Van Spankeren disqualified, Blasi moved up to third for \$300, Alliman, fourth for \$200, and Tropp fifth for \$150. All others moved up one notch. Incidentally, Blasi finished fourth last year, making him the first bowler to make the semifinals two years in a row.

Highlights were Robert Coker's 257 game and Frank Presta's 659 in first round; Lowell Kumler's record 279 game and 660 in the second round and Genna's 257 game and record 673 in the third round. Jack Sickinger of Long Beach, Calif., bowled 169 triplicate score in the second round.

A total of 66 bowlers entered the Scratch Elimination tournament and Jerome Aregi of Denver, Colo., led the four-game qualifying round with 818 including a 229 game. John Goetz, Milwaukee, Wisc., placed second with a 242 in his 811; Frank Gallo, Jr., had 255 and 810 for third. Casimer Podgorniak, Syracuse (last year's All-America member), fourth with 768; and Robert Coker, Tolono, Ill. (another All-American), fifth with 766.

The tournament started with Abe Simon getting in when one bowler did not show up. Sweden's Karlsson was in 17th place with 737 and Kumler beat him out. Aregi ousted Goetz; Podgorniak ousted Gallo; Coker was ousted by Lewis Anderson of Chicago. Most exciting match was between Frank Rezzuto of Chicago and Schmidt of Denver ended 203 to 202 in Rezzuto's favor. Podgorniak ousted Aregi; Alliman ousted Anderson; James Harvey ousted Kumler. Podgorniak ousted Alliman; Simon ousted Harvey; D. Carroll ousted Rezzuto and Douglas Burris ousted H. Ellerhorst. Semifinals: Burris ousted Podgorniak and Simon ousted Carroll. In the finals, Douglas Borris, who qualified in 14th place with 741, beat Simon, 185 to 162, for the championship.

Another highlight of the World's Deaf tournament was that at one point bowling was held up so that Rockford TV could run a film of deaf bowlers bowling and conversing for its sports news that night. The NDBA hopes to get this film to make up a library as it already has the TV film of the 1968 Portland (Ore.) tournament.

Next World's Deaf Championship, its 9th edition, will be held in Vancouver, Wash., July 12-15, 1973. It promises to be a big event as there will be team, doubles and singles for those who cannot bowl in the World's tournament because of that many games or lower average. The team, doubles and singles will be bowled earlier to give these bowlers a chance to watch the World's and also to give those entering in the World's a chance to practice earlier and pick up some money.

State Conventions

California Association of the Deaf
August 31, September 1-3, 1973
Sacramento

Illinois Association of the Deaf
August 17-19, 1973
Chicago, Sherman House

Indiana Association of the Deaf
June 8-10, 1973
Merrillville, Ind., Holiday Inn

Kansas Association of the Deaf
June 15-17, 1973
Topeka, Ramada Inn (Downtown)

Minnesota Association of the Deaf
August 3-5, 1973
Duluth

Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf
August 17-18, 1973
Scranton

WFD Poster Contest Open

Competition to design the official poster/emblem for the VIIth World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf has been announced by the National Association of the Deaf. The World Congress of the Deaf, an NAD project supported, in part, by a grant from the Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of

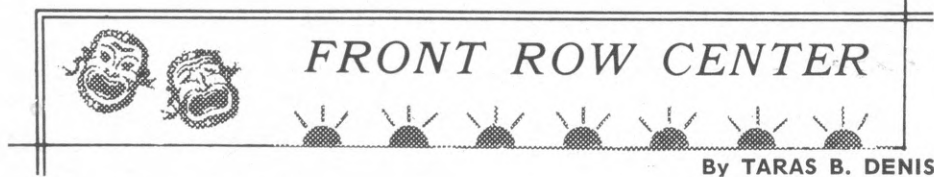
Health, Education and Welfare, will meet in Washington, D.C., July 31-August 8, 1975. The theme of the Congress will be "Full Citizenship for All Deaf People."

The contest is open to all deaf people in the United States and the winning poster will be used world-wide in publicity connected with the Congress. Rules and specifications, along with a copy of a previous Congress poster and the World

Federation of the Deaf symbol, are contained in the entry forms.

Winners will receive cash prizes according to the following schedule: 1st prize—\$150; 2nd prize—\$100; 3rd prize—\$50. All entries become the property of the National Association of the Deaf and none will be returned. The decision of the judges will be final and the winners will be announced in March 1973.

Entry forms for the contest are being sent to clubs, associations, publications and schools for the deaf and will be sent to any individual who requests them. Forms may be obtained by writing to The World Congress of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910.



"Speak, Hands, For Me!"*

Make no mistake. DEAF POWER is not a recent phenomenon, and while it has been more or less motivated by fellow minority movements of late, there is a definite tie-in with the birth of the National Theatre of the Deaf some six years young. Coincidence? Perhaps, but as one who has faithfully kept pace with the growth of both ideas, a minute or two of your time is all I ask.

The tie-in I refer to above is better explained as "the turning point," "the impetus" or "the proof-is-in-the-pudding moment," and when the deaf community needed it **most**. What I am saying is that before the NTD came along, we lacked the exposure necessary to bring our thing before the public. In short, the stage was set for DEAF POWER when deaf actors climbed their own, and in their naturally talented way made themselves seen, heard and felt by everyone everywhere—the familiar as well as the unfamiliar.

SNAP! Each time the curtain runs up for an NTD performance, another campaign ribbon is added to the chests of those deaf persons who believe in doing things for themselves, including the mode of self-expression they prefer above all others: signs, that is.

Yes, the world will take us **as we are**, not what some misled or muddled minds have labeled normal—like making believe that we can hear when we can't, and all of the accompanying inconveniences, frustrations and sometimes mental breakdowns which have been known to result. Sure, and as trite and ridiculous as it has always appeared to us deaf individuals, I'll repeat it yet again for the benefit of present-day devotees of Samuel Heinicke, the guy who started the oral-or-nothing craze in Germany back in the eighteenth century (poor Sam! just look at his European products today in contrast to America's do-it-yourself philosophy): Why don't they take crutches away from the crippled, braille from the blind, even hearing aids from the hard of hearing? After all, these gadgets aren't "normal." So how come it's only our beloved language of signs that bugs them and, which, in the face of raw reality supported by surveys and proof, continues to be discriminated against? Ach! Herr Heinicke, such a cockeyed world!

To return to the principal pillar holding up this column, the NTD is not simply entertaining people—it's teaching them! And, man, if that isn't DEAF POWER—in a most desirable, cultured, and civilized sense—then what is?

My friend, even the finest products have their downs as well as ups. Certainly, I agree with you that nothing is infallible, nothing. So I've heard, and agree still further than the NTD isn't perfect (nor are our own individual tastes, don't forget). However, one undeniable and admirable aspect stands out: the NTD has never—repeat, never—deviated from its original purpose, which is **to share with each and all of us its upward climb and whatever new creations may evolve en route**. Whether it changes people's attitudes on the street or in school, at play or at work, on stage or on television, before adults or children, home or abroad, the fact that the deaf everywhere are the eventual benefactors is indisputable.

To stop here without mentioning other contributors which, individually and collectively, have helped to expand the concept of DEAF POWER, would be telling only half the story. Lately, more and more deaf professionals, graduate students, Ph.D.'s; a new and determined breed of civic, social and independent deaf leaders, and a small but growing army of young hearing educators with values not unlike their responsibilities—all attest to the reality that the day of Charlie McCarthy has ended. Why, even Pinocchio was permitted to discard his wooden pose! And Dumbo? We can go places without our ears, I assure you. Yup, this farce, this comedy of human errors, is over! Self-determination is the right of every human being on earth—the opposite is tyranny—provided one is **not** ignorant of that right.

So you see, culturally correct, reading lines between the lines, the NTD does much more than make the public applaud. It makes them think: "Funny, they're playing my song, too! Hmm, maybe I was wrong? Maybe . . ."—TBD.

* Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" (Act. III, Scene I): Just before Casca and his fellow Romans, including Marcus Brutus, stab the tyrant Caesar to death.

Deaf Masons
LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 1
 Stated Communication on 2nd Saturday
 of each month, 7 p.m.
 Ray F. Stallo Secretary
 22816 Miriam Way
 Colton, Calif. 92324
GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
 Stated Communication on 3rd Friday
 of each month, 8 p.m.
 JOSEPH C. LACEY, Jr., Secretary
 380—36th Way, Sacramento, Calif. 95816

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

When in North Jersey visit . . .
CALVARY CHAPEL OF THE DEAF
 571 Westminster Ave., Elizabeth, N.J.
 Sun. 10 & 11 a.m.—Tues. 8:00 p.m.
 Rev. Croft M. Pentz, pastor
 Phone: (201) 355-9568

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD DEAF CHURCH
 5909 South Harvey, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73149
 Sunday—9:30 a.m., Sunday evening—7:00 p.m.
 Wednesday—7:30 p.m.
 Friday evening—6:30 p.m. Youth through
 the summer.
 Just one mile west of Interstate 35
 Rev. Mrs. Elmo Pierce, pastor

When in Rockford, welcome to—
FIRST ASSEMBLY FOR THE DEAF
 804 2nd Ave., Rockford, Ill.
 Services each Sunday at 9:30, 10:45 a.m.
 and 7:30 p.m. Bible study each Tuesday
 evening, 2710 N. Rockton.
 Rev. Lloyd Couch, pastor

When in Minneapolis-St. Paul, worship
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 CHURCH FOR THE DEAF**
 845 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55105, 221-8402
 Sundays—9:30 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 7:00 p.m.;
 Wednesdays—7:30 p.m.; Fridays—7:30 p.m.
 Carol Vetter, Pastor for the Deaf

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 A church that LOVES the deaf.
COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
 28237 W. Warren, Garden City, Mich.
 Rev. James B. Allen, pastor
 Sunday School, 9:55 a.m.; Sunday night,
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Separate services for the deaf.
 Rev. Lester H. Belt, minister to the deaf

Baptist

When in Poughkeepsie, welcome to . . .
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 32 Vassar Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
 Interpretation for the deaf at all services
 Dr. Charles M. Davis, pastor

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Invites you to worship with us
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 Services, Wednesday 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9:30 a.m.
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 Special services for the deaf in the chapel.
 E. Joe Hawn, minister

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 eventually you will pass through Little Rock.
 Why not stop and worship in the
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 1208 Louisiana Street, Little Rock, Ark.
 Sunday: Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; worship
 10:45 a.m.; evening worship 6:00 p.m.
 A full program for the deaf.
 Rev. Robert E. Parrish, minister to the deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
 217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
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 David M. Denton, interpreter
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 11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
 interpreted for the deaf
 A cordial welcome is extended.

A warm welcome for the deaf . . .
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 Interpretation for the deaf at all services:
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 & 7 p.m. and Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m.
 Sign Language Class, Sundays, 5:00 p.m.

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 A Full Church Program for the Deaf
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 TORIC French Quarter and First Baptist
 Church, 4301 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans,
 La. Services: Sunday-9:15 a.m., 10:30 a.m.,
 5:45 p.m., 7:00 p.m., Wednesday 7:15 p.m.
 Dactylology Classes: Sun., 5:45 p.m., Wed. 6:00
 p.m., A Complete Gym: Mon., Wed., Fri. 3:00-
 5:00 p.m., Saturday 9:00-12:00 a.m. and 6:30-
 10:30 p.m. Captioned Films for the Deaf: Sat-
 urday 8:00 p.m. Rev. H. L. Barnett, Pastor
 to Deaf; Mr. J. K. Baker, Asst.

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 Wednesday night service prayer meeting,
 7:15 p.m.
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 Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

Church of the Brethren

**ROANOKE DEAF BRETHREN
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 Services: 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
 Prayer Meetings: As announced.
 All are welcome regardless of faith.

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 New York, N. Y. 10024

Lutheran

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 The Reverend Marlin Sampson, pastor
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 a.m.; Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m.

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 Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
 Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
 (10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
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 Ph. 322-2187

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 "South Florida's only deaf congregation"

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 Bible class every Wednesday—7:15 p.m.

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 FOR THE DEAF**
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 Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
 August L. Hauptman, pastor
 Phone 644-9804 or 721-3239

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 Church service every Sunday at 10:00 a.m.
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 Founded 1950 by Roberta Groves

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 WYAH-TV (each Monday, 9 to 9:30 p.m.)
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 and 7:00 p.m.
 Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
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 Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

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 Service signed and spoken—Come as
 a family.
 Rev. Wm. C. Alello, pastor

* LEON-278-27N-A JAN73
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 ENCAS RURAL STATION
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 and Sun. afternoons and evenings
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 Leslie Massey, president

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 1317 Queen Emma St.,
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 2nd Saturday of each month
 Polly Bennett, secretary

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 DEAF, INC.**
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 Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
 eves and Sunday afternoon.
 Benedict Olawski, corresponding
 secretary

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 Sunday evenings.

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 come and see us.

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 You're welcome at our new location
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MILWAUKEE SILENT CLUB, INC.
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 Open four Saturdays of each month

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National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
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Information re: local activities, write to
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